

The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

WE GIVE elsewhere in our columns to-day a full report of the meeting at the Law Institution, on Thursday last. It will be seen that the result of the discussion was the election as members of the Council of the three gentlemen whose names were on the House-list. Some gentlemen who addressed the meeting appeared to entertain a strong objection to the systematic nomination of candidates by the Council, and to regard the House-list as an infringement of the rights of the general body of members. But surely the Council are certainly justified in this proceeding as a matter not only of convenience but almost of necessity. At all events, they have abundant precedent and authority for it, inasmuch as every West End club, and almost every scientific or literary body of importance pursues the same course.

ON MONDAY last, Mr. Peachey, jun., of the firm of Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie, & Peachey, solicitors, applied to the magistrates of the borough of Southampton, on behalf of Captain Nelson, the commander of *The Harvey Birch*, the vessel recently destroyed in the Channel by *The Nashville*, the Confederate steamer, for a search warrant, with the view of recovering from *The Nashville*, his chronometer, barometer, and ships papers, which were taken on board that vessel, at the time of the capture of *The Harvey Birch*. After hearing Mr. Peachey, the chairman said it was a recognised fact, that an opponent had a right to take anything he chose under such circumstances as existed in this case; and the bench being unanimously of opinion that the application could not be granted, Captain Nelson was referred to the Secretary of State. It was mentioned in the course of the proceedings that a similar application had been made to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, within whose jurisdiction *The Nashville* was. It was also stated that his lordship had informed Captain Nelson that, had *The Nashville* been lying in the port of London, he would have granted the application. At the Mansion-house on Tuesday morning, however, the Lord Mayor, on taking his seat, said he wished to correct this statement. His lordship said that an application was made to him in his private room by Mr. Peachey who wished to have a search warrant with reference to property which he alleged to be on board *The Nashville*, but he told that gentleman he had no jurisdiction; however, knowing personally Mr. Coles, of Southampton, the magistrate, and feeling sympathy for the party who had lost his property, he wrote a letter of introduction for him to the magistrate. He expressed no opinion in the matter, and certainly should not have granted a search warrant even if the vessel had been in the London Docks, as that was out of the jurisdiction of the City magistrates.

It is stated that a communication was on Wednesday received from Earl Russell by Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie, & Peachey, in reply to a letter they had addressed to his lordship on Monday, as the solicitors of Captain Nelson, of *The Harvey Birch*. In that letter, it is said, they called his lordship's attention to the circumstance that, without his sanction, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the magistrates at Southampton had refused to accede to an application made by Mr. Peachey, acting for Captain Nelson, to issue a warrant or summons to Captain Pegram, commanding *The Nashville*, calling upon him, by production of the authority under which he acts, to show cause why he should not deliver up to Captain

Nelson certain property belonging to his owners, which was alleged to have been detained on board *The Nashville*. This being the state of circumstances, Mr. Layard, the Under Secretary, writing by the authority of Lord Russell, stated that he had no power to give authority to the magistrates either to issue any summons or warrant, or, in fact, to do or to abstain from doing anything in relation to the matter in question, and that his lordship must, therefore, decline to interfere.

BARON BRAMWELL has attempted to introduce into judicial procedure more than one startling novelty; and that which he has his mind now set upon is not very likely to meet with much approbation from an English public. His Lordship, two or three years ago, was at some pains to do away with the notion of its being desirable to maintain the old custom of requiring a witness to remove his glove while being sworn. The general feeling of the community, however, was favourable to the continuance of the usage, because it appeared to be befitting the solemnity in question. For some time past Baron Bramwell has been applying his reforming mind to another solemnity—one of a still more solemn character. It has been the practice of judges—to our minds a very wholesome and praiseworthy one—when called upon to pass sentence of death upon some wretched criminal convicted of a capital offence, “to improve the occasion” by delivering an address intended at once as a justification of the law, a warning to the wicked, and an adjuration to the prisoner to confession and repentance of his crime. These addresses have generally been calculated to accomplish this threefold end. At all events our English public has been accustomed to hear and read them with approval if not emotion. It has been in the habit of considering that the practice indicates not only a decent regard for the value of human life, but also some generous sympathy with suffering humanity, even in its least attractive form. Baron Bramwell, however appears to think otherwise, and this is the way in which he is reported to have passed sentence, on Wednesday last at the Old Bailey, on Richard Reeve, a youth of eighteen years of age, who was found guilty of the murder of his little sister. We give the report from one of the morning journals:—

Baron Bramwell then put on the black cap, and, addressing the prisoner, said: Richard Reeve, you have been convicted by the jury of the crime of wilful murder, and it appears to me that they could not have done otherwise than find you guilty of that offence. My duty is to pass upon you the sentence of the law for that offence, and that is my only duty. (His lordship then passed the sentence of death in the usual form.)

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the “only duty” of the judge on that occasion was to pass sentence upon the wretched youth before him. We are not aware whether it is laid down by any recognised authority, what is the duty of a judge under such circumstances as these; but, if there be any force in judicial precedents, as enforcing or illustrating the duty of judges, Baron Bramwell would find some difficulty in proving that he properly estimated the full extent of his duty upon such occasions as that to which we refer.

THE LAW Amendment Society will hold its next meeting on Monday evening, December 2nd, when Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood will take the chair. The report of the committee on charitable trusts, recently printed and circulated among the members, will form the subject of the evening's debate.

THE following gentlemen were, on the 18th inst., called to the degree of barristers-at-law by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, viz.:—Henry Pendock, Esq.; St. George Tucker, Esq.; William Gerard Lysley, Esq.; John Pope Hennessy, Esq., M.P.; Richard Roupell, Esq.; Henry Charles Ross Johnson, Esq.; William Bayly Heath, Esq.; Robert Draper Johnson,

Esq.; William Joseph Rudge, Esq.; William Carew Haalitt, Esq.; Herbert George Denman Croft, Esq.; and Stanley Leighton, Esq.

THE ANNUAL inspection of the Inns of Court volunteer corps will take place this afternoon. The several battalions will muster in King's Bench-walk, Temple, at half-past 11 a.m., and then march, accompanied by their band, by way of Blackfriars-bridge and Stamford-street, to the Waterloo station, where a special train will be waiting to convey them to Richmond. Having arrived at Richmond the corps will proceed to Sudbrook-park, where they will be reviewed at 2 p.m. by Colonel M'Murdo, and a variety of evolutions will be gone through. The corps will then return to London and proceed to the Lincoln's-inn Hall, where a grand repast will be served (at 6 p.m.); the chair will be taken by Colonel M'Murdo. The hall on this occasion will be tastefully laid out, as it is expected that the Lord Chancellor and the Judges of the Equity Courts, and several members of the nobility will be present. Volunteers, whether belonging to the Inns of Court, or other services, will be required to appear in uniform.

NO APPOINTMENT has yet been made to the Common Law Judgeship rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Hill. It is generally expected, however, that Sir William Atherton will be the new judge.

Mr. William Ritchie, Advocate-General, and leader of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed legal member of the Supreme Council. The appointment is an excellent one, Mr. Ritchie having had seventeen years leading practice at the Indian Bar, and being, moreover, a gentleman of considerable attainments.

MR. GEORGE HOLLINGS, of Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent-street, has been appointed a London Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

MR. W. CAMPBELL SLEIGH has withdrawn from the contest for the representation of Finsbury.

THE CASE OF THE TRENT.

The question of international law which is involved in the proceedings of Captain Wilks, of the American ship *San Jacinto*, is one which peculiarly falls within the province of a legal journal. The facts of the case are by this time so well known throughout this country, that it is unnecessary for us to relate them in detail. The recital of them which has appeared in the morning journals, has already excited the deepest indignation and resentment throughout the United Kingdom; and, strange to say, for once almost the entire English press is in favour of a calm and peaceful consideration of the subject, at a time when lovers of popularity would be tempted to take advantage of the passionate excitement which now prevails. We desire to confine ourselves entirely to a consideration of the legal question which has been thus raised.

The *Times* of Thursday has an article devoted to the subject, which, to our minds, is calculated to mislead, and is certainly very inconclusive. Of course the writer cites from the well-known judgment of Lord Stowell in the case of *The Maria*, 1 Rob. 340, which has become incorporated into our text-books, and has no doubt always been considered a high authority. But conspicuous as was the ability of Lord Stowell as an Admiralty judge, it must not be forgotten that, in reference to all such questions as that before us, his judgments are not as valuable as they would have been if they were the result of his own unbiassed reasoning, from the principles and precedents of international law. Lord Stowell at all events at one time considered that the "instructions" of the Sovereign

were binding on his judicial conscience; and that it was, therefore, obligatory upon him to give effect to them in his decisions. Sir James Mackintosh, on the contrary, when acting as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, declared that he felt himself at liberty to disregard the King's instructions if he saw in them any attempt to extend the law of nations injuriously to neutrals. The judgment of Lord Stowell, therefore, in the case of *The Maria*, is to be read in the light which he himself has afforded us for our guidance. It contains the most vehement assertion of the right of search to be found among the authorities whether English or foreign. But Lord Stowell's decision, and the whole of his judgment in that case, are addressed to a question essentially different from that which is now raised between England and the Federal States of America. The special question in that case was whether a Swedish merchantman, sailing under the convoy of a Swedish ship of war, was thereby saved from what otherwise it would admittedly have been exposed to, namely, the risk of visitation and search of a British cruiser? Lord Stowell, however, in delivering judgment in that case, took occasion to discuss the entire question involved in the assertion of this right as against neutrals; and he grounds the right entirely upon the necessity for inquiry by the cruiser of a belligerent power, before it proceeds to act upon appearances which may be deceptive. Assuming that a belligerent has the right to capture a ship which has run a blockade, or which carries goods of the enemy, or contraband of war, the dictum of Lord Stowell quoted by the *Times*, goes no further than to say that any suspicion may be tested by actual visitation and search of the suspected ship; "because," said his lordship, "if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry, whether there is property that can legally be captured, it is impossible to capture. Even those who contend for the inadmissible rule that free ships make free goods, must admit the exercise of this right, at least for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ships are free or not." But the question which has been raised by the federal Government is of a very different character; nor can the seizure and removal from an English steamer of four of her passengers, be decided upon any analogy relating to the seizure of goods or ships. The right to search for the subjects of a sovereign, or citizens of a state, has always had attributed to it a very different ground; and, in fact, a question similar to that which is now brought into prominence by the recent occurrence, was one of the causes of the war of 1812, and, after much discussion between English and American statesmen, has never yet been settled. Indeed, curiously enough, the two parties have hitherto maintained sides which they will probably now be disposed to change. The United States have admitted the right of a war vessel of a belligerent state to search their merchant vessels, not only for enemies' property and contraband of war, but even for persons in the military or naval service of the enemy; but they have always denied to a belligerent the rights of searching for its subjects in an American merchant ship. On the other hand, England has insisted upon her right to search for her own subjects amongst the seamen of any ship on the high seas. There can be no doubt that what Captain Wilks has done is opposed to the rule which has been long insisted upon by the Government of the United States, and is not sanctioned by the modern usage of civilized states. If there were any doubt as to the alleged right thus enforced, the manner of its enforcement would be sufficient to remove it. Visitation and search of a neutral vessel ought not to be accompanied by unnecessary violence or risk, either to life or property. But in the case of *The Trent* not only was the search conducted in an insulting manner, but, as the first intimation of her nationality, the American ship fired a round shot across the bows of *The Trent*, and on a still nearer approach she fired a shell which passed within a

few yards of the English vessel, and burst about a hundred yards distant from her. There is no question that, according to the rules of international law, the captain of the *San Jacinto* or his Government would have been liable to make good any damage which might have been done to life or property by this outrageous proceeding. He had unquestionably a right to search *The Trent* for contraband of war; but under no colour of international law had he a right to seize and remove Messrs. Mason and Slidell, or to fire shot and shell where there was no occasion for either. The most that can be said of the Government of the Federal States, is that England has always asserted, in reference to seamen, a right analogous to that which Captain Wilks professed to enforce. But the Government of the United States has never ceased to deny any such right; and, at all events, as it is one which has not met with the general consent of nations, it has never been a doctrine of international law, and it is evident that any State which attempts to enforce it, must intend thereby an appeal, not to the decision of jurists, but to the arbitrament of the *ultima ratio*—war.

ALTERATIONS IN COMMON LAW PLEADING UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

(Continued from page 25).

PLEA OF THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE PLAINTIFF.

The plea of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff remains a special plea in nearly the same form as under the old law. It is no longer necessary to aver that the plaintiff was a trader in order to bring him within the jurisdiction of the statutes relating to bankruptcy, because now all persons are subject to those statutes, and the distinction between traders and non-traders appears only in the nature of the act of bankruptcy, and in some slight variations in the process to obtain adjudication. The petition and adjudication must be pleaded, with a general averment of the performance of all proceedings precedent, and the divesting of the cause of action out of the plaintiff into the official assignee. The plea may be as follows:—

In the ——— The ——— day of ———, A.D. ———.

B. { The defendant, by ———, his attorney, says that after the
accruing of the plaintiff's claim, and after the passing of "The
A. { Bankruptcy Act, 1861," the plaintiff committed an act of
bankruptcy and became a bankrupt within the meaning of the statutes
then in force concerning bankrupts; and thereupon a petition for adjudication
of bankruptcy was duly filed against him in the court of bankruptcy
for the ——— district, according to the said statutes; and such proceedings
were thereupon had in the matter of the said petition, that afterwards
and before this suit the plaintiff was by the said Court duly adjudged
bankrupt; and one of the official assignees of the said Court was then duly
appointed by the said Court to be and became an assignee of the estate
and effects of the plaintiff under his said bankruptcy; and all things
necessary in that behalf having happened and been done; the said debts
and causes of action thereupon, and before this suit, became and were
vested in the said assignee.

This plea is applicable where the plaintiff has been adjudicated bankrupt on petition; but does not apply where the plaintiff has been adjudicated bankrupt upon a judgment debtor summons without petition, under sect. 83, in which case the proceedings must be pleaded specially according to the facts, and the plea may be in the following form:—

In the ——— The ——— day of ———, A.D. ———.

B. { The defendant, by ———, his attorney, says that after the
accruing of the plaintiff's claim, and after the passing of "The
A. { Bankruptcy Act, 1861," one G. H., being a judgment creditor
of the plaintiff, and entitled to sue out against him a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*,
and to charge him in execution, in respect of a debt amounting
to fifty pounds, exclusive of costs, duly and according to the provisions
of the said Act, sued out of the Court of Bankruptcy for the district of ———,
being the district in which the plaintiff then lived, a judgment debtor
summons against the plaintiff, requiring the plaintiff to appear in the said
court, and be examined respecting his ability to satisfy the said debt,

which said summons was afterwards duly served personally on the plaintiff; and after the said service of the said summons the plaintiff did not pay the said debt, or secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the said G. H.; and thereupon, all proceedings having been had, and all things having happened and been done, and all times having elapsed necessary in that behalf according to the provisions of the said Act, the said Court duly adjudged the plaintiff bankrupt; and one of the official assignees of the said court was then duly appointed by the said Court to be and became an assignee of the estate and effects of the plaintiff under his said bankruptcy; and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, the said debts and causes of action thereupon and before this suit became and were vested in the said assignee.

PLEA OF THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE PLAINTIFF AFTER ACTION.

Where the bankruptcy of the plaintiff occurs subsequently to the commencement of the action, it can only be pleaded as a defence subject to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, s. 142, giving the assignees the choice of continuing the action commenced by the plaintiff. By that section it is enacted that "the bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff in any action which the assignees might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be pleaded in bar to such action, unless the assignees shall decline to continue, and give security for the costs thereof, upon a judge's order to be obtained for that purpose, within such reasonable time as the judge may order, but the proceedings may be stayed until such election is made; and in case the assignees neglect or refuse to continue the action, and give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy." This section contemplates the bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff after action brought and does not apply to the previous defence of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff before the commencement of the action; *Stanton v. Collier*, 3 E. & B. 274.

The plea of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff after action will be the same in terms with that above given for the bankruptcy of the plaintiff before action, with the exception of the additional averment that the adjudication and the appointment of the assignee in whom the cause of action vests happened "after the commencement of this suit." This averment is absolutely necessary; because, without it the facts stated in the plea would be taken to refer to events before the commencement of the suit, although not expressly so stated. The old practice in pleading new matter arising after action brought, required the plea to be pleaded with a formal commencement stating it to be pleaded in bar to the further maintenance of the action, and with a prayer of judgment against the further maintenance. This is no longer necessary, but it is provided by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, s. 68:—that any defence arising after the commencement of the action, shall be pleaded according to the fact, without any formal commencement and conclusion; and any plea which does not state whether the defence therein set up arose before or after action, shall be deemed to be a plea of matter arising before action.

If the bankruptcy has occurred after the defendant has already pleaded in the action, it must be pleaded *post darrein continuance*, that is to say, with an allegation that it happened "after the last pleading in this action." In other respects the plea will be exactly the same as that given above. Such a plea must be accompanied by an affidavit that the matter thereof arose within eight days next before pleading it, unless the court or a judge shall otherwise order. See Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, s. 69. Unless leave is obtained to plead it with the other pleas, it is a waiver of all pleas previously pleaded.

(To be continued).

The Courts.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sitting in Banco, before Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN, Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, and Mr. Justice BLACKBURN.)

Nov. 22.—The Queen v. Havens.—In this case the Court had granted a rule, calling upon William Rawdon Havens, a member of the Chancery Bar, and also an acting magistrate for the county of Essex, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for stating publicly, while presiding at a meeting of justices in petty sessions at Colchester, that there had been for several years a corrupt administration of justice in that court.

Cause was now shewn against the rule. It appeared that in the year 1857, Mr. Havens was put in the commission of the peace, and since that time he had taken an active part in the discharge of the duties of his office as a magistrate. In the year 1860 circumstances occurred which led to a dispute between Mr. Havens and some of the magistrates who were present at petty sessions. Mr. Havens desired a question to be put to a witness, which the magistrates overruled, and Mr. Havens desired that the opinion of the Attorney-General should be taken on the question whether he, as a magistrate, had not a right to put such a question to a witness. Mr. Leveson Gower, a magistrate, made some observations at which Mr. Havens took offence, and some angry words ensued, but afterwards some of the magistrates interfered, and the difference was arranged. In the meantime the magistrates sent a memorial to the Lord Chancellor, praying that Mr. Havens might be removed from his office of magistrate, but the Lord Chancellor declined to interfere, and the matter dropped. It seemed the magistrates were in the habit of relying upon the advice of their clerk, Mr. Howard, as to whether there was evidence on which they might convict, and on several occasions Mr. Havens differed from the opinion given by the clerk, and blamed him for the advice which he had given. Mr. Havens also felt aggrieved that the clerk should have sent the memorial to the Lord Chancellor without sending him a copy. The result was that on the 23rd of February, Mr. Havens gave notice of his intention to move the discharge of the clerk for his conduct in the advice which he had given to the magistrates and with respect to the memorial. On that occasion Mr. Havens made some observations, which were brought forward as the foundation for the present application, the substance of which was expressed in one passage,—viz., that there had been a corrupt administration of justice in that court for several years, and specified three instances of misconduct on the part of the clerk. It was admitted that Mr. Havens' expressions had not been as guarded as they might have been, but it was contended that the fair construction of his language was that he intended to charge the clerk only with corruption. The defendant now in his affidavit, and also in a statement which he had since signed, and which was read to the Court, denied that he had ever intended to charge the magistrates with corruption, and admitted that such an imputation would have been totally devoid of foundation.

Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN said it might now be taken that Mr. Havens had set himself right with respect to the magistrates; but his Lordship wished to know whether he still persisted in his charge of corruption against the clerk.

The defendant's counsel said he had no authority to withdraw any thing which Mr. Havens had said with respect to the clerk; but, if his Lordship would permit him, he would communicate with his client, who was now in court. Having done so, the learned counsel said, Mr. Havens had felt aggrieved by the conduct of the clerk, but an inquiry had been instituted into his conduct by the bench of magistrates, who had decided to retain him in his situation; and he, Mr. Havens, was now ready to admit, as the result of the inquiry, that there had been no corrupt conduct on the part of the clerk, and Mr. Havens was satisfied that he had been mistaken, and he was ready to express his regret, and to apologize to Mr. Howard for supposing that there had been any corruption on his part.

The counsel who appeared for seven magistrates of the county said those gentlemen were ready to leave themselves entirely in the hands of the Court. At the same time, he could not but call the attention of the Court to the fact that this explanation and apology were made only at the last moment, when, if the retraction had not been made, the prosecutors would have been entitled to have the rule for a criminal information made absolute.

Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN said it could not be doubted that Mr. Havens had used most rash and ill-advised language;

but he had now availed himself of the opportunity of disclaiming all imputation of corruption, so far as the magistrates were concerned, and so he had set himself right as to them. As to the clerk, upon whom the charge of corruption had still rested, the Court were ready to give him the same protection as they would have given to the magistrates, for the charge was made against the whole Court, and included the clerk; but, as that charge also was now disavowed, his lordship thought justice would be satisfied if the rule was discharged, but with the consequences usual in such cases when magistrates were called upon to come to this court to vindicate their characters from the imputations cast upon them. The rule would, therefore, be discharged, on the payment of the costs by the defendant.

The Queen v. Blundell.—In this case the defendant, Mr. Blundell, who was an attorney, had been charged with publishing a series of libels upon Mr. James Bell, another attorney, who was also clerk to the magistrates at Kingston-upon-Thames. At the trial, which took place before Mr. Justice Hill at Guildhall, at the sittings after last Trinity Term, the jury found the defendant guilty upon several counts. The Court also had given judgment, upon demurrer, against the defendant upon some of the counts, which imputed to him that he had written certain letters to the prosecutor with the intention to extort money from him, but the jury at the trial, in answer to a question from the learned judge, negatived the intent alleged in those counts. The defendant was this day brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, and put in an affidavit, in mitigation of punishment, which was read by Master Malcolm, of the Crown-office. The prosecutor also put in an affidavit in aggravation, which was also read.

Counsel for the defendant having addressed the Court in mitigation, and counsel for the Crown having addressed the Court in aggravation of punishment.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, as the senior puisne judge, upon whom it devolves to pass sentence in such cases, then addressed the defendant, and said he had been found guilty upon an indictment which charged him, in some of the counts, with publishing a libel on the prosecutor, with the intent to extort money; but, as the jury had absolved him of that charge, the Court would not, in passing sentence, have regard to those counts. But there were other counts upon which he had been found guilty by the jury, which charged him with publishing libels on the prosecutor, in which, in the strongest terms, he not only described him as unfit to be a member of the profession to which he belonged, but even to be admitted into ordinary society. In answer to the charge the defendant had brought before the Court the fact that, so far back as the year 1850 an action for libel had been brought against him by a person named Brown, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict, with £50 damages. With that proceeding the defendant seemed satisfied, and took no steps to set aside the verdict, though he now stated that in a conversation which he then had with the prosecutor, Bell, who was the attorney for the plaintiff, he learned that Bell and the Under-Sheriff of Gloucestershire had been guilty of acts of collusion, which if brought before the Court, would have exposed them both to the strongest animadversion. It appeared, however, that in a subsequent publication which the defendant had made, and in which he professed to set out what passed in that conversation, he made no mention of those acts of collusion, from which the Court drew the inference that at that time he did not entertain the opinion of the conduct of the prosecutor which he now professed. Another ground of mitigation put forward was that, in 1852, or 1853, another action for libel was brought against him at the suit of Brown, the same plaintiff, who again obtained a verdict with a serious amount of damages, but without suggesting that there was anything to be complained of in that verdict, the defendant had put forward as an excuse for his feeling against the prosecutor, who was also attorney for the plaintiff in that action, that he (the prosecutor) had enticed him to his chambers to make some arrangement for the payment of the costs, and then caused him to be arrested by a bailiff. In that case the prosecutor, Mr. Bell, did not appear highly creditable in the mode in which he had made execution, and if in consequence of that treatment, the defendant had made use of some strong expressions there would have been great excuse. But that happened in the year 1853, and it appeared that, being about to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, the defendant paid Mr. Brown the sum of £300, and was excused the rest of the costs, and in the result shook hands with the plaintiff, Mr. Brown, and also with Mr. Bell, the prosecutor of this indictment. It might, therefore, have been supposed that all feeling between the parties had from that time ceased. It appeared,

however, that the defendant had unceasingly persecuted the prosecutor with a series of libels, which showed that he had been influenced by the most malicious and vindictive feelings. In the year 1859 he wrote a letter to the prosecutor, and to the magistrates at Kingston, of a most libellous character, and followed that up by other letters, which showed that he was influenced by motives of the most vindictive character. It appeared that if the defendant had only been willing to apologize the prosecutor would have dropped the proceeding; but, instead of that, on Christmas-day, 1860, the defendant wrote him a letter, in which he said that no offer of compromise would be listened to, but that every roguish and dirty trick of his (the prosecutor's) should be exposed and reprobated wherever the English language was read or spoken. That letter was written more than six years after the circumstances occurred of which the defendant had spoken as the cause of his attacks on the prosecutor, and showed that the defendant was actuated by the most malicious and vindictive motives. The sentence of the Court would therefore be that he be imprisoned for eight calendar months, and at the end of his imprisonment enter into his recognizances in £300, with two sureties in £100 each, to be of good behaviour for two years.

The defendant was then removed in the custody of the officer of the Court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius at Westminster, before Mr. Baron MARTIN and a special jury.)

Nov. 26.—Bentley v. Brady.—This was an action for libel brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Bentley, against the defendant, a partner in the firm of Brady, Son, and Scott, solicitors, of King William-street, City, charging him with getting up for his own benefit a society, called "The Society for Promoting National Education." The libels were contained in a series of letters addressed to various persons, and the first declared on as a sample of the others charged in the different counts of the declaration:—

"50, King William-street, City,
London, Dec. 3, 1858.

"Sir,—There is a person named Joseph Bentley going about lecturing and collecting subscriptions for the benefit of the Society for Promoting National Education. He has lately lectured at Nottingham, and has advertised your name as one of the committee of reference.

"I have been at some pains to make inquiries, and cannot find that any such society as that above mentioned exists, and I think Bentley must be himself the 'society' in question. He occupies a small office in Paternoster-row, and makes no mention of any office of the society in the various notices he publishes. It would appear that under the colour of your name and those of other gentlemen, this person is getting donations from the public really to put into his own pocket.

"Under the full impression that such is the fact, I beg to inclose you a slip which, if my surmise be correct, I shall be obliged by your returning to me signed.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"GEORGE W. BRADY.

P.S. Several gentlemen to whom I have made a similar application have returned me signed documents similar to that I now enclose."

[The slip in question was a repudiation of all connection with the society.]

The defendant pleaded not guilty and a justification. Counsel having been heard on behalf of the plaintiff and defendant,

Mr. Baron MARTIN summed up, and defining the term libel, as laid down by Lord Wensleydale, as a publication calculated to bring a man into ridicule, contempt or hatred, and left it to the jury to say whether the matter charged as libellous was a libel, and, if so, whether it was true. Having referred to the prospectus of the society, his lordship remarked that the system of sending two collectors to people's houses to obtain subscriptions, half of which they took themselves, was perfectly new to him, and should act as a warning to those who might be thus solicited. They would say whether the real object had been carried out, as alleged, by Mr. Bentley, or whether he had printed the names of certain noblemen and gentlemen, and under colour of their names had obtained donations, which he had put into his own pocket. As to the audit of the account, there was no reason to suppose that false accounts had been rendered by Mr. Bentley, but all the auditor had to do was to take his statement of the receipts and disbursements, and, therefore, it could not be properly called an audit. If they thought

the names of a great many eminent men had been put forward as patrons, but they were not patrons in the true sense of the word, as persons responsible to the public that this was a beneficial society, then the justification was proved, and the defendant was entitled to their verdict. If not, they would give their verdict for the plaintiff, with such damages as they thought fit.

The jury deliberated a few minutes in the box, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

BAIL COURT.

(Sittings in Banco, before Mr. Justice CROMPTON.)

Nov. 25.—Ex parte Burton. *In re Sadlers' Company.*—In this case a rule had been obtained calling upon the company to show cause why they should not produce to Mr. Burton, or his attorney, and permit him to inspect and take extracts from their minutes, books, and documents relating to the election of certain persons as assistants to the company, or why a *mandamus* should not issue in that behalf. Cause was now shown against the rule. It appeared that Mr. Burton had been a member of the company for twenty-five years; but the company refused to elect him an assistant of the company, because he had been an attorney's clerk. The object of the application was to show that there was a custom by which the company were compelled to elect the senior liveryman as an assistant. It was contended, on the part of the company, that the Court of Queen's Bench had not jurisdiction to issue a rule calling upon the company to produce their books, &c., where no cause was pending, but that a *mandamus* should have issued.

Mr. Justice CROMPTON said that the first part of the rule ought not to have been granted, but that a *mandamus* might go, and to the extent of the applicant and his attorney looking at the minutes shewing the course of the former election, the rule might be made absolute.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

In re The National Assurance and Investment Company.—The Bank of Deposit.

A point of some importance was decided in this case by Mr. Commissioner Evans on the 21st inst. The Company carried on business at 3, Pall Mall, East, and under a special Act (17 Vict. c. 43) were empowered to sue and be sued by the name of "The National Assurance and Investment Association," and service of process, notices, &c., was by such Act to be made upon the managing director, who is empowered to make affidavits, and do all legal acts in the name and on behalf of the Association; but it is expressly provided that the Association shall not, by such Act, be incorporated, and all the members thereof are to be liable, in like manner as if no such Act had been passed. A trader debtor summons was obtained against the Association, by a depositor in the bank, for non-payment of his deposit when demanded, which was returnable on the 31st day of October last, on which the Association appeared by their solicitors, and obtained an adjournment of the summons for three weeks, without prejudices to any question between the parties.

In the meantime the Association, by one of their directors, presented a petition in Chancery under the Winding-up Acts, and an order was made to wind-up the Company on the 16th inst., and on the 18th inst. an interim manager was appointed.

Mr. JOHN TURNER, for the creditor, in support of the summons read the affidavit of debt and demand of payment, and submitted that the Association, not being incorporated, were merely a firm of traders, for convenience to be proceeded against by a common name under their special Act, and that under the 78th and 79th sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1849, as explained by the 276th section, which provided that words importing the singular number should include several matters as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one person, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, they were properly summoned, and must either admit the debt or make an affidavit by their managing director that they had a good defence to an action upon the merits.

Mr. ROXBURGH, who appeared for the interim manager, insisted that as the Association was dissolved under the Winding-up Acts, the proceeding was altogether unnecessary, and if successful could only lead to an increase of costs. There was a fatal objection to the application in the Bankruptcy Act of 1849. The 276th section was absolutely repealed by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, and the provision relied upon for bringing a number of persons trading together

within the operation of the Act of 1849 was taken away, and the Commissioner must administer the law as it existed, and the 78 & 79 sections, without the interpretation clause, were strictly limited to individual traders. It was never contemplated that companies should come within the provisions of the Act of 1849, and the Act of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 111 had provided a distinct form of proceeding for making such companies bankrupt.

Mr. *Lawrance* for the Association, urged the same grounds, and further insisted that the Joint Stock Acts were alone applicable. The British Bank had been summoned by a trader debtor summons and it failed, and eventually was proceeded against under the Joint Stock Act. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 111.

Mr. *TURNER*, in reply, referred to the various sections of the Bankruptcy Act, and of the special Act bearing upon the subject, and insisted that as the association were governed by their special Act, they were amenable to the bankruptcy laws as individuals, and that by the repeal of the definition clause of the Act of 1849, it could not have been intended to limit the trader debtor summons to individual traders. The Commissioner decided that the association was not within the operation of the Trader Debtor Clauses, and dismissed the summons.

Nov. 26.—In a case for adjudication which came before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd this morning, he held that a deed in the form D, unstamped, and not registered pursuant to the 194th section of the New Act, was receivable in evidence as an act of bankruptcy.

The case of William Miller, which has often been prominently put before the public, was heard on the 21st inst. at the Queen's Prison before Mr. Registrar Winslow. In reply to the questions put to him he stated that he was arrested on the 3rd of September, 1814. He at that time carried on business as a general cabinet-maker and carpenter in Christchurch, Hampshire, where he was born. There was no debt. He owed nothing to the man who arrested him. He was said to be detained for £1,000, but there were no proceedings in any court against him whatever. If the registrar would look at the document upon which he was arrested he would see that there was no sheriff's name attached to it. He had never petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy or the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, because he contended that he owed no man anything. He had a life interest in some house property in Christchurch, but he received no rents, and had received none since he was imprisoned, nor did he know who received them. He had sisters, very poor people, who resided at Christchurch. His mother was alive when he was arrested, but she had died since. The man Cull who arrested him seduced one of his sisters when he had been in prison six years. His sisters did not receive the rents. The only money he received on account of them was from one tenant, who sent him different sums from time to time, amounting in all to £10. He did not know if Cull took possession of the rents; being in prison he could learn nothing about them. Cull had been dead for years. He (Miller) was apprehended on a latitunt which had never been signed by a sheriff. It could not be superseded, because it had not been issued out of any court. It was a forgery. There had been no trial. He did not know what Cull claimed £1,000 for, and, never signed any document. He never owed anything besides this claim, except a few shillings in the prison. He was kept in the old gaol in the city of Winchester until he was removed to the new gaol in the year 1849. In the new prison he was for three years in the felons' ward, because he would not petition the Court of Bankruptcy. He was detained in a floor underneath the felons' ward, and no one was there with him, except for about two months. He was in solitary confinement for three years. A gentleman present said that no doubt the explanation was that for three years no one was in the same ward as Mr. Miller. From the 6th of December, 1849, until 1854 he was never in the sheriff's ward in the new prison. He was kept in the floor under the felons' ward in solitary confinement to force him to petition the Court. The Registrar asked Mr. Miller if he was willing to be made a bankrupt, and told him that he could adjudicate him one; to which the reply was that no one could make a man a bankrupt who owed nothing, and that he (prisoner) was not willing. The Registrar said he would take time to consider what course he should adopt in the matter.

On the 22nd inst. Mr. Winslow gave the following judgment in the case:—

"In this case I have determined not to adjudicate this man a bankrupt, as I have come to the conclusion he is not a person who prior to the commencement of this Act was liable to the bankruptcy law as a trader. There is no doubt he was a trader in the year 1814, when he was first arrested, but the 6th of George IV., c. 16, repealed all the old bankruptcy laws, and it has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench and other Courts that a trading which ended before the passing of that Act would not support a commission which issued after the passing of the Act, notwithstanding that the debt of the petitioning creditor was contracted during the trading. As the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 is to take effect from and after the 11th day of October last, and as I consider it was not intended to have a retrospective effect, I must hold in this case, as in other cases, that the lying in prison must in the case of a non-trader be for two months after the 11th of October. I can see no reason to doubt the regularity of the proceedings under which he was committed to this prison, and perhaps if he had wished he might long ago have obtained a release from his imprisonment.

The registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy have finished their labours for the present at the metropolitan prisons. From Whitecross-street Prison 33 have been released by the registrars, and about 24 from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, and some from the Queen's Prison. On Monday last there were only 105 in Whitecross-street Prison, of which 90 were "sheriff's;" and in Horsemonger-lane Gaol only 18, and of that number six were county court commitments. The next return of the keepers' on the 1st December, will show the state of the prisons contrasted with the first return. Creditors wish to know how the parties are to be re-committed after leaving. One of the benefits of the new law is that persons can get themselves "friendly" arrested, and, by declaring themselves "paupers," be relieved from all fees, even the gaoler's fee, and for a small amount to an attorney be declared bankrupt, and for another small sum have their case completed. The present object is to make a "clearance of the prisons," and to consider the creditors on the hearing.

The following notice has been issued:—

"NOTICE.

"Court of Bankruptcy.

"No solicitor's clerk, or other person, not being a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and admitted as a solicitor of the Court of Bankruptcy, shall be allowed to appear and plead in the Court of Bankruptcy in any matter in open court, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to bring to the notice of the Court any infringement of this order. See sect. 212 of the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 134.

"By the Court,
"J. F. MILLER, Registrar."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Nov. 25.—The CHIEF COMMISSIONER this morning, referring to an application made some days since by Mr. Macrae for the appointment of an assignee in a case heard in July last, made some observations upon the question of pending business, at present a moot point between the Commissioners of this Court and those of the Court of Bankruptcy. The Chief Commissioner, after referring to the several sections of the Bankruptcy Act affecting the subject, reiterated his formerly expressed opinion that this Court had no jurisdiction to deal with applications respecting cases which had been adjudicated upon before the 12th of October, and that the Lord Chancellor's direction to the Commissioners of this Court to dispose of the unfinished business only applied to cases not adjudicated upon at the commencement of the new Bankruptcy Act. The ministerial functions of paying dividends and realising estates in past cases would continue to be performed by the officers of the court, who were now also officers of the Court of Bankruptcy, but the Commissioners had no judicial power in relation to past cases.

Recent Decisions.

REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

IMPLIED GRANT OF EASEMENTS—SEVERANCE OF ESTATE.

Baird v. Fortune, Ewart v. Cochrane, House of Lords,
10 W. R. 2, 3.

Both these cases illustrate the rule that there cannot be an implied grant, except by prescription, of an easement, which

is not one "of necessity." The English law of easements is, in a great measure, derived from the Roman law of servitudes. These, in the Roman law, were of two classes, personal and real, or, to use phrases of English law, appendant or in gross—according as the right followed the estate or the person. Real servitudes were again subdivided into urban and rural. To the former class belonged those servitudes which are usually required in towns, such as the support of a roof and the like; while the latter class comprised such servitudes as are usually required for the full enjoyment of property situated in the country, such as a right of way, of driving cattle or waggons through a place, or drawing water from it, *via, iter, actus, aqueductus*. The reader who wishes to pursue this subject further, will find the Roman law of servitudes very succinctly stated under that heading in Mr. Sanders's edition of "Justinian's Institutes." The French tribunals are very frequently called upon to determine disputes regarding such rights, owing to the division that is made of inheritances in that country amongst the family of an intestate ancestor. This is an inconvenience in relation to both agriculture and to the separate legal rights of owners, which is obviated by the English law of primo-geniture.

An easement, like any other incorporeal hereditament, can be created only by express or implied agreement—by deed containing either an express or implied grant, or by prescription, which is a phrase of implied grant, except as between co-parceners—*Johnson v. Wilson*, Willes 253. As possession is *prima facie* ownership of a seisin in fee, the onus of proof rests on the party claiming an easement. He is bound to show either a deed of grant, or that he, or those from whom he derives title, continuously exercised the alleged right for the period which, under the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 71, is sufficient to confer a legal title. There was no right sought to be founded on prescription in either of the present cases, at least, no claim of any such right to which the Lords attached any importance. We will, therefore, confine our review of those cases to their relations to the rules of conveyancing applicable to implied grants by deed. The question whether a particular deed or limitation grants, in addition to its direct subject matter, an implied right to certain easements over other premises, is, as a general rule, a question of fact rather than of law. We shall show this the more clearly by first pointing out in what cases there may be an implied grant of an easement. Dismissing prescription from our notice, a grant of an easement will, upon the severance of a heritage, be implied, first, of all those continuous and apparent easements which one part of the property afforded the other, while the entire of it was possessed by the last owner exclusively; and secondly, of all those easements without which full ownership could not be exercised over each of the severed portions. An example of the former class occurs where the owner of land on the slope of a hill gives the higher portion of the ground to one person, and the lower to another. The owner of the first has an implied grant of a right to such a fall of water upon the lower ground as was previously usual. This is owing to the fact that both fields had belonged to the same owner, and were so enjoyed by him. But if the owners of both portions of ground ultimately derived title from different parties, this doctrine of implied grant would not apply. So, also, the easement must have been of a permanent and continuous nature during the ownership of their common grantor, and not used by him for purposes purely personal, or for mere pleasure. The easement called a way of necessity is an example of the second class of easements that may be the subjects of implied grant. In the first case, which was an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, the party under whom the appellant derived title had sold to the father of the respondent a certain farm, which was described in the conveyance as "the same is presently possessed by Thomas Fowles the tenant." The lease to Fowles had contained the following clause: "the tenant shall have liberty of the driven sea-ware, along with the other tenants of the Elie property, for manuring the farm." The farm (A.) was two miles distant from the sea. The tenants of the farm had been in the habit of collecting the sea-ware and manuring the land with it. The Court of Session pronounced in favour of the respondent's right to that easement; but the House of Lords unanimously reversed that decree.

It is abundantly clear that as the farm was two miles distant from the sea, there was not the easement called a way of necessity appurtenant to such farm over the sea-shore, much less was there an indispensable right to collect sea-ware on it. The Lord Chancellor (Campbell) seemed inclined to think that a right to collect sea-ware in *alieno solo* would not constitute an easement; Lord Wensleydale more correctly, we

think, was of a contrary opinion. Indeed, any permanent right of any user over the property of another is an easement, and governed by the law relating to such rights. In the present case, however, as there was no easement of necessity, so neither was there an easement of the continuous and apparent class, such as a right to a gutter or drain is by reason of its very nature. The only ground upon which the respondent, it would appear, could have been able to found a claim, is the clause in the lease to Fowles, which, it might be contended, was incorporated by reference in the grant to the respondent's father. Upon this the judgments of the Lords offer no comment. So long as Fowles was a lessee, the landlord might have reason for suffering him to take the sea-ware, in order that he might be better able to pay the rent reserved; but this reason would not of course, extend to a sale out and out to a purchaser like the respondent. The phrase "together with all the appurtenances," was probably, for the same reason, considered by the Lords to be insufficient to convey an easement over the rest of the lands.

The second case, which was also an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, affords a very clear example of an easement of necessity. Two adjoining properties were originally possessed by the same owner. One of these comprised a tan-yard, the other a house and garden, and a drain was formed to carry off the surplus water from the tan-yard into the garden. The respondent and appellant subsequently became purchasers of these lots respectively. The former stopped the drain, and on an action for damages brought by the owner of the tan-yard, the Court of Session decided in his favour, on the ground that there was an implied grant of the easement; *Pyer v. Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916. The Lords unanimously affirmed the decision. The Lord Chancellor thus declared the law relating to such easement:—"I consider the law of Scotland, as well as the law of England, to be, that, when two properties are possessed by the same owner, and there has been a severance made of part from the other, any thing which was used and was necessary for the comfortable enjoyment of that part of the property which is granted, shall be considered to follow from the grant, if there be the usual words in the conveyance. I do not know," his Lordships proceeds, "whether the usual words are essential; but where there are the usual words I cannot doubt that that is the law." The grant was of this tan-yard, "and that as the whole said subjects are presently possessed by us," and so on, with all the right title and interest as also, "with the pertinents hereby disposed and enclosed as aforesaid, in all time coming." There can be no doubt that, as the Lord Chancellor suggested the insertion of these or similar clauses was by no means indispensable to convey the easement, it being one of necessity, *vide* "Gale on Easements," pp. 71, 72; *Dand v. Kingstone*, 6 M. & W. 196. Given the necessary stratum of fact, the law relating to this class of incorporeal hereditaments has been for a long time settled on a basis that is satisfactory both in point of jurisprudence and general convenience.

The maxim, "*necessitas inducit privilegium*," applies to the class of necessary easements. The rule as to easements of a continuous and visible character, that arise on the division of a heritage, either by act *inter vivos*, or by will, is expressed in the maxim, "*Quicunque aliquis quid concedit concedere videtur et id sine quo res ipsa esse non potuit*;" *vide* "Broom's Legal Maxims," pp. 3, 426.

COMMON LAW.

PRACTICE—SUING IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

In Re Cobbett, Q. B. 10 W. R. 40.

Mrs. Cobbett continues to supply decisions on practice, and particularly on those branches which regulate writs and their requirements. It is to be presumed, however, that the enduring fund of grievance caused by her husband's incarceration will now at length be exhausted, by his dismission from the debtor's ward under the gentle compulsion of the Court of Bankruptcy.

In the present instance the application was to be allowed to take proceedings in error *in formâ pauperis*; with regard to which it may be remarked that, under the present system for carrying out the statute 11 Hen. VII. c. 12—by which this mode of suing was first established—it is necessary that every petition for the purpose must be accompanied not only with an affidavit with regard to the poverty of the petitioner, but with the opinion of counsel on a case laid before him, embodying the material facts which are considered to justify the application. In the present case the Court of Queen's Bench have in effect laid down a general rule that a mere irregularity in the pre-

ceedings subsequent to the judgment (as a variance between the date of the judgment and the execution writ), which is capable of being set right, affords no ground for an order to be allowed to proceed in error as a pauper; and this because the only result of such proceedings would be to throw unnecessary expense on the opposite party.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.—DECLARATIONS AGAINST INTEREST.—DISCREDITING A WITNESS, UNDER 17 & 18 VICT. C. 125, s. 22.

Reg. v. Birmingham (Churchwarden, &c.), Q. B. 10 W. R. 41; Jackson v. Thomas, ib. 42.

These two cases raise and determine distinct points in the law of evidence. The first turned upon the extent of the admissibility of the declaration of a deceased person against his own interest; as to which it is stated by Taylor (vol. i. p. 533, 2nd ed.) to be still an undecided question whether the term "declaration" is here confined to a written statement, or whether it will let in one which is oral merely. One of the most recent cases bearing on the point, appears to be that of *Stapleton v. Clough* (2 Ell. and Bl. 933), but, strangely enough, it does not seem to have been discussed in the argument of the present case, nor is it mentioned in the judgment. By that case the point was left undecided, though some of the judges (including Lord Campbell) expressed an opinion that oral as well as written declarations of deceased persons against their own interest were admissible. And by the present decision the law hereon may be considered as set at rest; as the Court quashed an order of sessions, which proceeded solely on the ground that the oral declaration of a deceased person to his son, that he was tenant of certain premises at a certain rent, was not admissible either to show the nature of his occupation or the amount of rent which he paid.

As to the second case, it turned upon the manner in which, under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, (ss. 22, 26), it is allowable under certain circumstances for a party to offer evidence to discredit his own witness. The Act permits the party producing an adverse witness, to prove that he has made at other times a statement inconsistent with the testimony he gives at the trial; but he is not allowed to impeach his credit by general evidence of bad character. With regard to this, the present decision appears to authorise the proposition that where the testimony is to be contradicted by a statement in a letter by the witness, inconsistent with what he says in court, other letters may also be put in (being all part of the same series), although they do not in terms contradict the testimony given at the trial; but are rather evidentiary of malice generally on the part of the witness, and of a preconceived determination not to speak the truth.

CRIMINAL LAW.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY SERVANTS.—7 & 8 GEO. 4, C. 29, s. 47; AND 24 & 25 VICT. C. 96, s. 68.

Reg. v. Donald McDonald, C. C. R., 10 W. R. 21.

This is one of those cases which have so frequently arisen on the 47th section of 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29 (now repealed) providing against the offence of embezzlements committed by clerks and servants; whereby it is enacted that if any clerk or servant or any person employed for the purpose or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, shall by virtue of such employment, receive or take into his possession any chattel, money, or valuable security for or in the name or on the account of his master, and shall fraudulently embezzle the same or any part thereof; he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen it from his master, although such chattel, money, or security was not received into the possession of the master otherwise than by the actual possession of the offender himself. In prosecutions under this section (as under the enactment previously in force on this subject, the 39 Geo. 3, c. 85), difficulties have occasionally arisen where the person charged has been engaged on such terms as to make it doubtful whether the property embezzled did not vest in him jointly with the prosecutor. Thus, where the prisoner was captain of a coal barge, and employed to bring back to the owner and prosecutor the produce of the coal sold, and was remunerated by a percentage on such proceeds, it was contended that he had a joint interest therein with the prosecutor and did not come within the Act; but a majority of the judges on the point being reserved held otherwise (*Reg. v. Hartley*, cited Russell on "Crimes," p. 170). So also, where a banker's clerk was to be paid by a percentage on one particular partner's profits but not on the general profits of the firm, it was held he might be found guilty of embezzling the money he received on behalf of the firm—not being recognised by the firm generally, as a partner (*Holme's Case*, 2 Lewin,

256). In the present case the defence raised, was grounded on the same doctrine as contended for in the above instances. The prisoner had at one time been engaged at a fixed salary as the cashier and collector of the prosecutors; but afterwards and at the time of the embezzlement he was partly remunerated by a profit and loss arrangement, under which he became entitled to a percentage on a portion of the profits of the concern, in such a manner as to set up a partnership between the prisoner and the prosecutors, so far as their transactions went with parties strangers to the concern. But the Court held that this state of things was quite consistent with there being no such partnership or connection between the prisoner and his employers *inter sese* as would prevent him being their servant within the meaning of the above provision, and his conviction was consequently affirmed.

As before remarked, the whole of the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, has now been repealed (so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, for it appears to be still in force with regard to certain colonies) by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95. The substituted enactment is that contained in the 68th section of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96—the "Larceny" Act of last session. Some of the defects of the previous provisions have been now remedied. For example, the word "employer" is added to "master," and the words requiring the thing embezzled to have come into the possession of the offender "by virtue of his employment," have been omitted, thereby removing a difficulty which was sometimes caused by the prosecution failing to show an authority on the part of the prisoner to receive the money embezzled. The new provision, however, leaves the law as to this crime in other respects where it was before, except, indeed, that the punishment is so far altered that the extreme term of imprisonment which may now be awarded is two years, instead of three—an alteration which (it may be observed) has been made throughout in the new Acts; together with another to the effect that where "whipping" is ordered, the offender must be a male under the age of sixteen years. Yet, in one solitary instance—viz., in 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 101, one who corruptly takes money under pretence of helping the owner to recover stolen goods without using due diligence to bring the offender to trial, may be sentenced to be whipped in addition to imprisonment, if he be under the age of eighteen years.

Correspondence.

TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

The objection stated by G. B. H. (*ante* p. 10), was taken by Mr. Lewin ("Lewin on Trusts," 3rd ed. 347), but in the 2nd ed. (just published) of "Davidson's Conveyancing," vol. iii, pp. 30–32, that author has, it appears to me, entirely refuted the objection, and has shown the practice of suppressing notice of a trust to be expedient, and not inconsistent with principle.

A. J. D.

LAW BOOKS, HIGH PRICE OF.

I was very pleased with your review of "Marshall's Law of Railways" in your last number, and particularly so, with the following remarks:—"The body of the work contains only 176 pages, while the statutes extend over 104 more. We admit that every second law book which has come out of late years owes its bulk to a process of the same kind; but it is no less a nuisance to be compelled to buy so much, in the shape and at the cost of treatises, which almost every lawyer already has in his library. Instead of its being desirable to increase the size and expense of law books, it would certainly be for the interest not only of authors but of publishers if they would make them as little bulky and costly as possible." Every attorney will agree with every word that I have quoted. I have now before me a little book, 67 pages of which are composed of a digest of magistrates cases, and 56 of Acts of Parliament to be administered by magistrates, making together 123 pages besides the index. A book of this sort can be compiled by "scissors and paste," yet the publisher had the boldness to put a price of 7s. 6d. on it, and the consequence was that it did not sell.

I would beg to suggest to the profession the desirability of forming "a law book publishing company." We have among us many attorneys, authors of very valuable works; take for example Messrs. Maugham, Oke, Stone, & C. E. Lewis, *cum multis aliis*, who could render great assistance to such an association. At all events, it is high time something should be done in the matter.

J. T. S.

ARCHBOLD'S CONSOLIDATED CRIMINAL STATUTES.

I beg to point out to your readers the following inaccuracies in "Archbold's Consolidated Criminal Statutes."

1. At p. 278, Mr. Archbold states that the offence of embezzlement, as defined by the statute, is "If any clerk, or servant, or any person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, shall, by virtue of such employment, receive," &c. The words in italics it is true formed part of the definition of embezzlement under the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, s. 47, but they form no part of such definition under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 68. Mr. Greaves, in his note on the latter section says, "The words of the former enactments were, 'shall by virtue of such employment, receive or take into his possession any chattel, &c. for, or in the name, or on the account of, his master.' In the present clause the words 'by virtue of such employment,' are advisably omitted in order to enlarge the enactment, and get rid of the decisions on the former enactments."—Greaves' Criminal Law Acts, p. 117.

2. At p. 282, the editor, following out the erroneous idea above mentioned, says, that in embezzlement the prosecutors must prove "4. That the prisoner received the property by virtue of his employment as such clerk or servant." This, however, is not so under the new statute, and the cases of *Reg. v. Mellish* and *Reg. v. Thorley*, cited by Mr. Archbold, do not apply to the present statute.

3. At p. 305, it is stated that in an indictment for false pretences "the thing obtained must be stated to be the property of some person, as in larceny," citing *Reg. v. Sill*. This case, however, was decided on the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, s. 53, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 88, enacts that it shall not be necessary to allege any ownership of the thing obtained.

4. At pp. 200, 202, and 203, the word "feloniously" should be inserted in the forms of indictments there given, the offences to which they relate being now felonies, although under the old statute they were merely misdemeanours.

5. It would also seem that the indictment at p. 184 is wrong in charging the previous conviction first. By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 116, the subsequent offence ought to be first charged. The same remark applies to the indictment on p. 509, by reason of the provisions of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99, s. 37.

A. B.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES ACT.

I would beg leave to offer a few observations upon the decision of Mr. Arnold at the Westminster Police Court, in the Hackney Carriage case, inserted in your impression of the 9th inst., as I think that upon the proper construction of the Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, that decision cannot be supported. By sect. 4 of that Act it is enacted (as to fares) that the driver of a hackney carriage, within the limits of the Act, shall be entitled to demand the fares set forth in the schedule (A) to the Act annexed. The schedule, after setting forth the amount of fares which may be demanded, contains the following clause:—"When more than two persons shall be carried inside any Hackney Carriage one sum of sixpence is to be paid for the whole hiring in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person." It is, I think, quite clear that the object of the legislature in framing this clause was to declare that one child, under ten years of age, should be carried in a Hackney carriage without the driver being entitled to charge for it as a person. If this were not so the declaration that two children should be counted as one adult person would be a simple absurdity. Well, then, the Act having clearly defined the meaning of the word *person* in connection with children, can it be said that because the next clause in the same schedule, which declares that "when two or more persons shall be carried inside any Hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of twopence for every package carried outside the said carriage, is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares," does not repeat the words "two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person," that the driver has a right to construe the Act, in respect to the clause as to luggage, to mean that one child makes one adult person. Now, I beg leave to submit that such a construction is not only inconsistent with the spirit of the Act, but also with its literal meaning. The subsequent clause must, I think, be construed in connection with the preceding one, and the definition of the word *person* in the latter clearly governs the words "two or more persons" in the subsequent clause.

My contention, therefore, is that under this Act a cabman must carry in his cab two adult persons and two children before he can be entitled to charge for luggage placed outside his

cab. It does not appear to me that the question decided by Mr. Arnold is at all affected by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127. The only part of that Act having any reference to the question is the 14th section, and that merely repeats the clause in the schedule to cap. 33 as to the extra 6d. chargeable on the whole hiring, and as to two children under ten years of age being considered as one adult person.

Mr. Arnold says that the word "adult" not appearing in the last clause of the schedule to cap. 33, the word "person" must be construed according to its "general significance," and that there is, therefore, no distinction between a child under ten years of age and an adult. Now with all deference to Mr. Arnold I beg to say that, the "general signification" of the word "person" has no relation whatever, in the mind of any one but himself, to a child of such tender years. I am satisfied that in the society wherein Mr. Arnold moves he never heard the term so applied. I am aware that the words "young person" are frequently used in ordinary conversation in relation to youths and girls who are considerably advanced in their teens but I think they cannot properly be applied to children of more tender years. I am also aware that some lexicographers define the word "person" to apply to children, but others do not, and I think that those of them who define its meaning to apply to "man or woman" are strictly correct.

I now come to my last ground of objection to this judgment. Mr. Arnold states that a cabman would be liable to a penalty for refusing to carry a child under ten years of age, if he was required by that child to do so. There is something so extremely absurd in supposing that a child of such tender years should call a cab and desire to be driven to the residence of his parents or elsewhere, that, were it not that the point is so seriously put by Mr. Arnold, one would be inclined to treat it as meant for a good joke. It does not appear to have struck the worthy magistrate that a child of such tender years is a minor, that he could not legally contract a debt, and that any one might legally refuse to give him credit for anything, and that therefore the child could not sue for a penalty under the Act. I think Mr. Arnold must admit that a child is not the "person" referred to in the Act in relation to penalties. Upon all the grounds I have mentioned I think that Mr. Arnold's decision cannot be maintained; and, I hope, that, for the benefit of the public generally, the matter will not be permitted to rest where it is.

W. T.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

On Thursday last a special general meeting of this Society was held at the Institution, Chancery-lane, convened by express notice for the purpose of electing three new members of the council in the room of Mr. Palmer, resigned, and Mr. Austen, and Mr. Glennie, deceased. The meeting was most numerously attended, the large hall of the Institution being more than half filled, and the proceedings attracting the warmest interest.

Mr. MAYNARD having taken the chair, and the notice having been read by Mr. Maughan, the secretary,

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to lay before the meeting the objects for which it had been summoned: he said that the council had no other desire than to supply the vacant places in their number with gentlemen of character and respectability, who were able to perform the duties of their office. It was a mistake to suppose that their duties were confined to an attendance at the weekly meetings of the council. They were of a far more urgent nature; and it was, therefore, only the duty of the Council to lay before the society the names of those whom they thought could discharge those duties with efficiency. Accordingly, the plan which the Council had always adopted, and had followed on the present occasion, was to prepare a list of those gentlemen whom, after inquiring amongst the general body of the society, they could themselves personally recommend as candidates, leaving it to the general body to confirm such selection or not, as they thought proper. So universal had been the satisfaction which this system had inspired, that in two instances only, during a period of thirty years, had any other names been proposed than those selected by the Council. If the Council had not been in the habit of taking this duty upon them on many occasions there would have been no candidates whatever; whereas it now generally followed that the general body, being aware that these candidates were about to be proposed, did not think it necessary to recommend others. The Council had not the slightest wish to arrogate to itself any superior right of election; they wished only to consult the general interests of the society. They had, accordingly, in

conformity with former practice, submitted the names of three gentlemen of station in the profession, and who would be able to give their time to discharge the duties of their office—Mr. Nicholl, of Carey-street, Mr. Janson, and Mr. Park Nelson. Now, it so happened, that Mr. Janson was doubly proposed; as to his name, therefore, he conceived there would be no opposition; but three other gentlemen were proposed for the remaining vacancies—Mr. Futvoye, Mr. Avison, of Liverpool, and Mr. Ryland, of Birmingham. With respect to these gentlemen, the Council were of opinion that their residence in the country would prevent the possibility of their exercising any material influence upon the proceedings of the Council. Whilst, therefore, they thought it highly desirable that a large town like Liverpool should have a voice in the Council, they yet felt that on the present occasion an opportunity was not afforded them of carrying out that object. He might mention also, that Birmingham was already represented in the Council. They must therefore persist in proposing to the society that Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Nelson should be elected to fill the two remaining vacancies. As a matter of form, it was requisite that a member should be elected to fill each special vacancy that had arisen. Mr. Glennie's term of office would have expired in 1862, those of Mr. Austin and Mr. Palmer in 1863. He would therefore propose that Mr. Janson be elected to fill the place of Mr. Glennie.

Mr. NICOL wished to know by which of the bye-laws it was that the Council had the power of nominating new members.

The CHAIRMAN said he would state at once that there was no such bye-law, and the Council claimed no such right.

Mr. NICOL said he thought the Council were placing themselves in an invidious position. They should confine themselves to ascertaining the individual opinions of members, and not bring forward a house list of their own. Their attempt seemed to be to make the society a mere appendage to the Council (no! no! and hear! hear!). If the Council had from time to time infused new blood into their body, instead of constantly re-electing themselves, they would more efficiently represent the whole profession, instead of a particular class.

Mr. ANDERTON said that in his opinion the Council were perfectly justified in proposing a list of names (hear! hear!). He hoped the Council would never flinch from doing their duty. They had always taken care that upon every election they should be provided with a list of candidates, and they had not, on this occasion, prevented any member from bringing forward any candidate he pleased.

Mr. GIRAUD then moved, and

Mr. BURGOYNE seconded the motion, that Mr. Janson be elected in the place of Mr. Glennie, which was carried without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN having at first suggested that the two remaining names should be put up together, so that if it became necessary, one ballot might, in conformity with one of the bye-laws, suffice for both candidates, gave way to the general wish, and withdrew the proposal.

Mr. W. D. COOPER then proposed, and Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS seconded the motion for the election of Mr. Park Nelson.

Mr. ANDERTON proposed instead, the name of Mr. Ryland, of Birmingham. He thought, even that on the ground of his being Mayor of Birmingham this compliment might be paid to him (laughter). His opinion was that Mr. Ryland would not fail in attention to his duties (here, here).

Mr. TORRE seconded the motion.

Mr. CLABON regretted the feeling between town and country, which seemed to be elicited on this occasion. As has been said, the duties of a member of the Council were far more onerous than a mere weekly attendance. They could be discharged by a gentleman who came from Essex-street, not by one who lived at Birmingham; and had, moreover, his aldermanic duties to attend to, superadded to his professional ones as solicitor. He thought a town member preferable, and supported the Council in their practice of issuing a house list.

A MEMBER could not help feeling that the Council did not represent a large body of the society, a circumstance which was one of the causes of the disrespect with which the *status* of the profession was often viewed, not only by the bar, but by suitors. He asked whether the Council, with its venerable appearance on that occasion (a laugh) were quite the men to carry on the objects of the society with the necessary spirit and vigour. Complaints were rife amongst younger members of the lethargy of the institution. If on no other ground he should give his vote in favour of Mr. Ryland.

Mr. BRISTOW, M.P., said, he thought the speech they had

just heard was beside the real question at issue. For himself, he thought Mr. Ryland was more likely to advance the interests of the profession than Mr. Parke Nelson. He had been for some years a member of the House of Commons, and the result of his experience was, that no public body, not even the corporations of the cities of London (a laugh) or Birmingham, were ever received by all members of the House, from the Speaker downwards, with more respect than the Council of the Incorporated Law Society (hear, hear); and they were entitled to it; because, though they did not go about seeking for cases of misconduct, yet he challenged any one to produce a case of misconduct which, when brought before them, had not been thoroughly taken up and sifted (hear, hear). But this was by no means the only important duty they had to perform. They had to advise through the law officers of the Crown, the Government, and members of both Houses of Parliament in many matters relating to the law of this country and the affairs of lawyers, and to the great zeal and ability of the Council the House of Lords itself had borne testimony. Considering, however, that Mr. Ryland's opportunities of assisting the Council must be very inferior to those of Mr. Nelson, even in these railroad times, and that the duties had to be performed in London alone, he thought that a vacancy in a London board ought to be filled up by a London man (hear, hear). If not strictly authorised, he yet thought the Council were amply justified in presenting three names to the notice of the profession.

The motion was then put and a show of hands demanded for each of the candidates. A large majority was shown in favour of Mr. Park Nelson, who was then declared by the chairman to be duly elected.

Mr. HALLOWES then proposed, and Mr. SHUM seconded the motion, that Mr. Futvoye be elected in the place of Mr. Austen, deceased.

Mr. W. C. HALL proposed, and Mr. C. YOUNG seconded, Mr. Nicholl in the place of Mr. Futvoye.

Mr. ANDERTON suggested whether it was not needless to propose another country candidate (No, no).

Mr. J. A. ROSE then proposed Mr. Avison, of Liverpool. He contended that it was not necessary that a member of the council should attend every day of the year. The great questions now in agitation, those of the transfer of land, of the copyright of designs, and the distribution of charitable trusts were quite as much subjects for country as town discussion. He thought the Council were entitled to the reverence of every man in the profession; there was not one of them who did not deserve such recognition from his age, respectability, and experience (hear, hear). But their action on this occasion had brought into that hall the largest meeting they had ever known there; and he must say he thought the success of the Council that day would turn out to be most disastrous to them. The country members were not a small insignificant clique, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the society to bring in some of their body into the governing power of the Institution.

Mr. FIELD seconded the motion mainly because he could not help feeling that the Council as at present constituted was a self-elected close body, and it was of the highest importance to observe how far their action that day would tend to increase the influence of the Institution. If they intended the society to possess the influence it ought, it was of the first importance that vacancies should be filled up, not by nomination from within, but by election from without (hear, hear). It was not a justifiable step on the part of the council to give only two days' notice of the intention to fill up this vacancy. He had observed, also, that the servants of the Institution had been employed to tout for the support of members.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the Council were no parties to the proceeding.

Mr. FIELD confessed he did not see it with his own eyes; but he believed he was not far out in making the statement. He thought the meeting would do well to place itself in the hands of the country party; for the fact was that their London strength was almost nothing; their metropolitan house was very small. He fully agreed with Mr. Rose in the necessity of offering some opposition to the proceedings of the Council. Amongst other things, he thought that a paper showing the number and attendances of members of the Council at the meetings ought to be printed and circulated amongst the members.

Mr. C. E. LEWIS said he thought the two lugubrious speeches they had just heard were somewhat misplaced. So far from considering the Council as worn out by age, he thought it was still in excellent working order. This appeared to be

the first attempt that had been made to get up an opposition on the part of the country to the town element; but so far from there being any attempt at coercion, he thought the Council had acted very fairly in calling upon the country members to express their views on this occasion. If the Council were not in the habit of proposing members, they would find knots and cliques of men on each occasion putting forward their own candidates. The simple question was, how had the system answered? Did the Council represent the society in integrity, high character, and professional ability? He was bound to say he thought it possessed those elements in large abundance; and he was glad to know that in the lowly sphere which, according to some persons, the profession occupied, they still had such representatives. There was only one point which rankled in his mind. He thought, in one respect, the Council had failed to take proper steps for promoting the social status of the profession. He blamed the institution for not having made an effort to show that solicitors were qualified to fill a single public office, as, for example, the post of attorney or solicitor to the Treasury. There had been no open repudiation of the perpetual attempt on the part of Government to foist barristers into all public offices. No attempt had been made to force an obnoxious legislature to believe that an attorney was qualified to do more than earn a 6s. 8d. (hear, hear). When the County Court Act first passed, he (Mr. Lewis) strongly felt that that no persons were better qualified to fill the office of county court judge, than those who had professional experience of some twenty or twenty-five years' standing in all the courts. But in this matter he thought the profession had not stood to its own guns. He made this exception, because he thought it a serious one; but he confessed he believed the Council had shown no prejudice or bias against an extension of its influence by further representation, and he hoped that, in course of time, this end would be attained.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG said, that some reply was necessary on his part to the observations of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Field. The Council had frequently fallen under the lash of Mr. Field's castigation, but on this occasion he thought his remarks had failed in reaching the object he contemplated. The discussion was a two-fold one—first, personal, and secondly, as related to the conflicting interests of town and country. He was sorry the discussion had taken this form, because one common interest ought to have united them in one common course of action. It seemed, however, there were other questions behind. Mr. Field alleged there was something like unfair play in giving notice of the candidates for election; but in this matter the Council had acted in strict conformity with their bye-laws. They provided first, that intimation of vacancies should be given to the members at large to be filled up at a general or extraordinary meeting of the society by a thirty days' notice. This was done. They then provided that notice of the meeting should be given by circular, at least ten days previously. This was also done. Then, that at least seven days before the day of meeting, the names of the proposed new members of Council should be sent in to the Secretary; and finally, that six days before the meeting the Secretary should give notice of the candidates by putting up their names in the hall. This was the exact course which had been followed. He was not then justifying the rules, especially that which gave only three days between the issuing notice of the meeting and sending in the names of candidates. But this was to be remedied by altering the bye laws. Mr. Field had further said that many of the members of the Council did not attend very fully. That might be so, but if there were members who could now only furnish the remembrance of their past services, and the force of their example to their younger colleagues—was this a reason why they should be deprived of what they deemed the blue ribbon of the profession? (hear, hear). It was incorrect to say that the Council were not anxious to have an infusion of country strength. They did wish to have such an infusion, but they desired that it should be of a practical character. Proposals had been entertained respecting members at Exeter, Birmingham, Leeds and Newcastle; but the Council felt that a suitable opportunity had not yet presented itself. As for the imputation of circulars being handed about by the servants of the company, there was not a shadow of ground for it. Circulars had been sent about by members out-of-doors advocating the election of certain candidates, and all that had been done was to permit signatures to be received in favour of other candidates within the circuit of that building; but it was a quite unfounded assertion that servants of the society had been employed to tout for signatures. So far from the Council being a self-elected close corporation, he (Mr. Young) might observe that

Mr. FUTOYE was himself originally proposed by an outsider (his friend Mr. Tooke), whom he was sorry not to see present on that occasion. He was compelled also to tell Mr. Lewis that he was mistaken in his facts. No one subject had more constantly occupied the attention of the Council than that of public appointments; and when the late measure for legal education was before Parliament, a clause was introduced, at the instance of the Council, for repealing the clause which forbade solicitors to act as county magistrates; but they were told that the country gentlemen were resolved to throw out the measure, unless that clause was withdrawn.

Mr. FIELD said he thought the records of the Council would show that the repeal of the clause in question was not advocated by them.

Mr. YOUNG said he must be content to remain at issue with Mr. Field in his facts. The Council had fought strenuously against the growing, he might say the "grown," practice of giving situations, which ought to be filled by solicitors, to barristers, but they had struggled and remonstrated in vain. At present the bench and the bar had been too strong for them (cheers).

Mr. TORR (who was heard with some impatience) pointed out the disproportion in numbers between the country solicitors in the Council, as compared with those in the body of the society. He thought that the feeling which had been elicited by that day's meeting would induce the Council to admit a larger share of the country element.

A show of hands was then taken in favour of each of the three candidates successively, and Mr. F. Iltid Nicholl was declared elected by a large majority.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

LIVERPOOL LAW SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Liverpool Law Society have recently presented to the members their report, wherein they state, amongst other things, that the most important subject that has occupied their attention has been that of the education of the candidates for admission to the profession, and they believe it has now been placed on a satisfactory basis. As originally proposed by the Incorporated Law Society, the preliminary and intermediate examinations were to be held in London, but on the application of the Committee, supported by the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association, the preliminary examination was allowed to be a local one if the candidates desired it, and the intermediate examination may be a local one also if the examiners so decide. The preliminary examination applies only to clerks who shall be articled in or after Hilary Term next; but the intermediate examination applies to all clerks articled since the 1st January last. The list of works in which the intermediate examination is to take place has not yet been issued, nor have the examiners made any rules for the preliminary examination. Members are requested to furnish the names of any candidates for this examination, that the committee may apply to the Incorporated Law Society to afford the necessary facilities for examining them in Liverpool.

The Committee joined the Manchester Law Association and other societies in their endeavours to put an end to the Government underselling the profession in the district registries of the Probate Court by means of their salaried officers. In the first instance, they presented a memorial to Sir Creswell Cresswell, and on his referring the deputations that waited upon him in support of the memorials to the Lords of the Treasury, the Committee presented a similar memorial to them, and the matter now awaits their decision.

The Committee hearing that it was the intention of the Lord Chancellor to appoint the usher of the Court of Bankruptcy at Bristol to be assistant registrar there, presented a memorial to the Lord Chancellor urging the necessity of appointing a barrister or solicitor only to that office, and the claims the latter branch of the profession had to it; and to this memorial they received the unsatisfactory reply that it was not the intention of the Lord Chancellor to appoint any officers under the new Act until it was seen whether the old ones were sufficient to work it. The committee also applied to Mr. Commissioner Perry on the subject of the accommodation at the Bankruptcy Court, and the Commissioner has directed alterations to be made, which will considerably increase that accommodation.

The bills of the last session have been numerous; the most important of which is that affecting the laws of Bankruptcy, which came into operation from the 11th of October, 1861. In April last the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce passed a

resolution that the Law Society be requested to confer with the committee to consider the details of the bill, and to furnish copies of any objections or suggestions they might have to make upon it. The president and other members of the committee accordingly waited upon the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on two occasions, and spent several hours with them, and at the request of the committee, prepared observations in the form of a petition to Parliament, which was in the main adopted by the Chamber. The committee regret that an Act of such importance should ultimately have been passed in so hasty a manner and so crude a form.

The committee petitioned in favour of the bills for the concentration of the courts and offices; and they also petitioned for the adjustment of the income tax on a more favourable basis, upon precarious and fluctuating incomes.

The committee observing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer included solicitors in the terms of his bill imposing a duty on house agents, wrote to him on the subject, and in conjunction with the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association procured the alteration of the clause, so as to exempt from additional duty duly qualified attorneys and solicitors.

The question of practice as to the authority of solicitors to receive purchase moneys where their clients were not personally present, has not yet been settled. The stamp office have given an opinion that such an authority is not subject to duty, and the case bearing on the subject is yet undecided, a new trial having been granted by the Court of Exchequer, the judges being equally divided.

The number of members has been increased by the election of Messrs. James Richardson, Jun., James Hamilton Bardswell, William George Sandys, Alexander Burnes Anderson, Thomas Geddes, of Warrington, Charles Richard Copeman, Thomas Henry Harvey, Charles Courtenay Deane, Henry Walter, and William Cropper.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIAL TO JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ., Q.C.

On the 25th inst. a meeting of the students of the Middle Temple assembled, in considerable numbers and in their costume, in the Parliament Chamber, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., on the occasion of his retirement from the office of treasurer at the close of his year of office.

On the students being introduced by Mr. Dakin, the sub-treasurer.

Mr. VILLENEUVE SMITH said.—Mr. Anderson, a most agreeable duty has been allotted to me, for which I cannot sufficiently thank my fellow students of the Middle Temple—the duty of presenting an address on the occasion of your retiring from the office of treasurer. I may be permitted, before reading the address, to say that I shall always associate with my last year of studentship a sense of obligation to you in your official capacity, and to refer to that association as a proof that professional eminence and exalted position are not incompatible with those lesser qualities and attributes, the exercise of which towards ourselves has called forth our thanks. In saying this, I am sure that I am but giving inadequate utterance to the sentiments of my fellow students; and I will now, with your permission, proceed to read those sentiments in their own address.

The address, which was beautifully engrossed on vellum, was signed by about fifty of the students, and was emblazoned on either side by the arms of the Middle Temple and of Mr. Anderson, was as follows:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, students of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by the expiration of your term of office as treasurer, to thank you for the many instances in which we have been indebted, in common with the rest of the members of the inn, to your solicitude for our interests, and attention to our personal comforts.

"We desire likewise to express our appreciation of the dignified and munificent manner in which the character of our inn was sustained on the occasion of the late ceremonial—the opening of the Library by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The complete success which attended that ceremonial we attribute chiefly to your good taste and unremitting exertions.

"We feel that the sacrifice of no inconsiderable portion of your time to objects in which we have had so large a personal interest demands from us the expression of our warmest thanks; and in tendering them we beg permission to offer you

the accompanying testimonial, as a slight material record of the occasion.

"November 25, 1861."

Mr. Roberts, who had borne the testimonial during the reading of the address by Mr. Villeneuve Smith then made the presentation. The testimonial consisted of a silver inkstand, manufactured for the occasion. It was surmounted by the emblem of the Middle Temple (the lamb, cross, and banner), and bore on the sides the arms of the Middle Temple and of Mr. Anderson; also the following inscription:—

"Jacobum Anderson, Armigerum
Conciliar. Regni, thesaurarium,
Studentes Medii Templi,
Beneficiorum memores.
Hoc donaverunt
A.D. 1861."

Mr. Anderson, who appeared deeply affected, said, in reply, he could not sufficiently thank the students for this kind expression of their estimation of the discharge of his late duties. On entering office he found that great efforts would be necessary on his part, in consequence of there being in hand so many works of restoration, improvement, and addition to the Temple, culminating in the Prince of Wales opening the Library, requiring no ordinary increase of exertion on the part of the treasurer. If his own sense of having endeavoured to perform the duties required of him had not been a sufficient reward for their performance, the address which had been presented to him to-day, and the kind manner in which the students had recognised what he had done, would be more than ample. The Temple had been much raised in public opinion; and he hoped that prosperity would follow the students in the profession to which they aspired.

Mr. Anderson is succeeded as treasurer by Mr. W. Rodon Rennalls.

A NEW ORDER OF BANKRUPTS.—The list of bankrupts is beginning to take rank among light periodicals—with occasional sensational paragraphs. The old list was rather monotonous in its stories; but the new contributors give great variety to it. Thus, on the roll may now be seen "Esquires," causing one to wonder as to what stock in trade was badly managed by those too enterprising gentlemen. "Barrister-at-law," too, now adds dignity to the company and men of strange vocations afford a pleasant perplexity. What, for instance, is a "mango manufacturer?" Can it be a dealer in slaves? Of "solicitors" there is such a number as may well gratify a large, but ungenerous, public of sufferers. The name would appear to be one which is supposed to carry distinction with it, for one bankrupt in a recent *Gazette* describes himself as "solicitor—for orders in a saw mill." This last individual is a wag, and may not despair of employment on some of the provincial papers most addicted to jokes.

The Queen's foreign service messengers are fifteen in number. The first three for service are obliged to be in attendance at the Foreign Office. Formerly there was no distinction between them and the home service messengers; they were all under the Lord Chamberlain, and their connection with his office is said to be the origin of the silver greyhound pendant from their badge. At a later period they were transferred to the secretaries of state, and took journeys abroad indifferently in their turn; but in 1824 there was a separation into home and foreign service. Lord Malmesbury reduced the number of foreign service messengers from eighteen to fifteen, and these are found quite sufficient, owing to the greater speed with which journeys are now performed, and the introduction of the electric telegraph rendering many journeys unnecessary. Lord Malmesbury also reduced the number of journeys very considerably, effecting a saving of about £11,000 a year. The Queen's messengers formerly had very small salaries, only £60 a year, but made large profits by mileage and other allowances when employed. The situation was worth £800 or £900 a year. Colonel Townley has stated that his profits were nearly £1,100 in one year. Lord Malmesbury altered the remuneration to a salary of £525 and the travelling expenses. This was considered by the messengers too great a reduction of their income, besides which the arrangement was open to the objection that it gave them an inducement to shirk work which was expensive to them. Very recently Earl Russell has made a new plan, giving them salaries of £400 a-year and £1 a-day for their personal expenses while employed abroad, besides their travelling expenses. There is a pension on superannuation. Their social position has been very much improved of late years, and the life is one that would be exceedingly agreeable to many per-

sons. To gentlemen who have left the army the appointment is very acceptable. Queen's messengers are treated with great kindness and consideration abroad; they are usually invited to the minister's table. They are examined on appointment by the Civil Service Commissioners; the qualifications required being an age between twenty-five and thirty-five, some knowledge of French, German, or Italian, and ability to ride on horseback. The home-service messengers occupy a very inferior position.

On the 25th inst. a deputation of wholesale and retail news-vendors waited on Sir Richard Mayne, her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Police, at the office in Whitehall-place, for the purpose of calling his attention to the increase in the system of newspaper street hawking, more particular on Sunday. Mr. Chapman, of Foley-street, having stated the objects of the deputation, called the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the Act of Parliament passed last session (24 & 25 Vict. c. 21) in relation to street hawking, and which, he contended, gave the Commissioners of Police power to interfere in the matter. The Chief Commissioner said he could not, from the reading of any of the sections of the Act, see that any persons going about with newspapers for sale were to be considered hawkers neither did he see any provision in it that empowered the police to interfere summarily. He added in reply to various representations, that it was not for him to say what the Lord Mayor or the city police ought to do, but he was clearly of opinion that the police could not be employed under the Act. Mr. Smith, of Kings-cross, submitted that the system of street hawking of newspapers was not only a public nuisance, but an injustice to the news-vendors who paid rent and taxes, and whose trade in conjunction with the recent depreciation in the price of newspapers it tended materially to injure. To this the Chief Commissioner replied that the observation might be just as regarded a reduction in the price of newspapers, but that it furnished no reason for the interference of the police. The practice was no doubt a nuisance, but he must look to the law. Any one specially annoyed could take the offender before a magistrate. Before setting the police force, which was a powerful and numerous body, in motion on these matters he must see that he was perfectly justified in so doing.

We regret to have to announce the melancholy death, by suicide, of Mr. Charles Bridger, solicitor, of Winchester. He was Treasurer of the County of Hants, and of the Hants County Lunatic Asylum, and also Secretary of the Southampton and Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company.

Law Students' Journal.

LAW LECTURES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, 1861-62.

Mr. THOMAS HENRY HADDAN, on Equity, Monday, December 2.

Mr. FREDMAN OLIVER HAYNES, on Conveyancing, Friday, December 6.

Court Papers.

Winter Circuits of the Judges, 1861.

Days and Places appointed for holding Special Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the Undermentioned places:

County of Chester, Tuesday, December 3, at Chester.
County of Devon, Saturday, Dec 14, at the Castle of Exeter.
City of Exeter, same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.
County of Durham, Tuesday December 3, at Durham.
County of Gloucester, Monday, December 3, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, same day, at the City of Gloucester.
County of Kent, Monday, December 2, at Maidstone.
County of Lincoln, Thursday, December 5, at the Castle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, same day, at the City of Lincoln.
County of Monmouth, Friday, December 6, at Monmouth.
County of Norfolk, Saturday, December 7, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
County of Northampton, Thursday, December 12, at Northampton.
County of Oxford, Tuesday, December 3, at Oxford.
County of Somerset, Thursday, December 19, at Taunton.
County of Southampton, Saturday, December 7, at the Castle of Winchester.

County of Stafford, Saturday, December 14, at Stafford.
County of Suffolk, Tuesday, December 10, at Bury St. Edmunds.

County of Warwick, Thursday, December 12, at Warwick.
County of Worcester, Monday, December 9, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, same day, at the city of Worcester.
County of York, Saturday, Dec. 7, at the Castle of York.
City of York, same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.
County of Glamorgan, Thursday, December 19, at Cardiff.

Court of Chancery.

SITTINGS AFTER MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

At Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 4 { Ptns. & appeals.
Thursday .. 5
Friday..... 6
Saturday .. 7
Monday 8 Appeals.
Tuesday 9
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Friday..... 12
Saturday .. 13
Monday 14 Appeals.
Tuesday 15
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Friday..... 18
Saturday .. 19
Monday 20 Appeals.
Tuesday 21 { Ptns. & appeals.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

At Chancery-lane.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { Motions.
Wednesday .. 4
Thursday .. 5 General paper.
Friday..... 6
Saturday .. 7 { Ptns. sht. caus.,
 { adj. sums, and
 { general paper.
Monday 8
Tuesday 9 General paper.
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { Motions.
Friday..... 12
Saturday .. 13 { Ptns. sht. caus.,
 { adj. sums, and
 { general paper.
Monday 14
Tuesday 15 General paper.
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { Motions.
Friday..... 18
Saturday .. 19 { Ptns. sht. caus.,
 { adj. sums, and
 { general paper.
Monday 20
Tuesday 21 { Ptns. sht. caus.,
 { adj. sums, and
 { general paper.

N.B.—Unopposed petitions must be presented and copies left with the Secretary, on or before the Thursday preceding the Saturday on which it is intended they should be heard; and any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

LORDS JUSTICES.

At Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 4
Thursday .. 5 Appeals.
Friday..... 6 { Ptns. in lunacy &
 { bankcy., appeal
 { petitions, & apps.
Saturday 7
Monday 8 Appeals.
Tuesday 9
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Friday..... 12 { Ptns. in lunacy &
 { bankcy., appeal
 { petitions, & apps.
Saturday 13
Monday 14 Appeals.
Tuesday 15
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { App. mtns. & apps.
Friday..... 18 { Ptns. in lunacy &
 { bankcy., appeal
 { petitions, & apps.
Saturday 19
Monday 20 Appeals.
Tuesday 21
Wednesday .. 22

NOTICE.—The days (if any) on which the Lords Justices shall be engaged in the Full Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. Sir R. T. KINDERSLEY.

At Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 4
Thursday .. 5 General paper.
Friday..... 6 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 7 { Sht. causes, adj.
 { sums, & gen. pa.
Monday 8
Tuesday 9 General paper.
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 12 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 13 { Sht. causes, adj.
 { sums, & gen. pa.
Monday 14
Tuesday 15 General paper.
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 18 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 19 { Sht. causes, adj.
 { sums, & gen. pa.
N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked, at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. Sir JOHN STUART.

At Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 4
Thursday .. 5 General paper.
Friday..... 6 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 7 { Short causes and
 { general paper.
Monday 8
Tuesday 9 General paper.
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 12 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 13 { Short causes and
 { general paper.
Monday 14
Tuesday 15 General paper.
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 18 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 19 { Short causes and
 { general paper.
N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked, at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. Sir W. P. WOOD.

At Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 3 { The First Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 4
Thursday .. 5 General paper.
Friday..... 6 { Ptns. sht. causes,
 { & general paper.
Saturday .. 7
Monday 8 General paper.
Tuesday 9
Wednesday .. 10
Thursday .. 11 { The Second Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 12 { Ptns. sht. causes,
 { & general paper.
Saturday .. 13
Monday 14 General paper.
Tuesday 15
Wednesday .. 16
Thursday .. 17 { The Third Seal.—
 { Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday..... 18 { Ptns. sht. causes,
 { & general paper.
Saturday .. 19
Monday 20 General paper.
Tuesday 21
Wednesday .. 22

Thursday ..19 { The Third Seal.—
Friday.....20 { Mins. & gen. pa-
Saturday ..21 { petna, shd. causes,
{ & general paper.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked, at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

The Lord Chancellor directs that Copies of Answers (when printed) be left with the officers of the respective Courts, as well as Copies of Bills.

(Signed)

CHAS. MUNRO, Registrar.

Registrar's Office, 23rd November, 1861.

Exchequer of Pleas.

Sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Michaelmas Term, 1861.

MIDDLESEX.	
Monday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	" 3
Wednesday	" 4
Thursday	" 5
Friday	" 6
Saturday	" 7
Special Juries and Common Juries.	
LONDON.	
Monday	Dec. 9
Tuesday	" 10
Wednesday	" 11
Thursday	" 12
Friday	" 13
Saturday	" 14
Monday	" 15
Tuesday	" 16
Wednesday	" 17
Thursday	" 18
Friday	" 19
Saturday	" 20
Monday	" 21
Tuesday	" 22
Wednesday	" 23
Special Juries and Common Juries.	

The Court will sit at Ten o'clock.

There will be a Second Court for the trial of Common Jury Causes when necessary.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HOUSMAN—On Nov. 23, at Bromsgrove, the wife of Edward Housman, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—HARE—On Nov. 26, the Rev. William Ryton Andrews to Marian, daughter of Thomas Hare, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Thames, Barrister-at-Law.

HOLGATE—HARRIS—On Nov. 27, at the Meeting Room, 9, St. Saviour's Gate, York, John Holgate, Esq., solicitor, Rochdale, to Anna Hole, only surviving daughter of the late Thos. Harris, Esq., solicitor, Barnstaple.

DEATHS.

TRESIDDER—On Nov. 20, at Falmouth, Nicholas Tolmie Tresidder, Esq., Solicitor, in his 80th year.

WALLACE—On Nov. 19, at Southampton, Louisa, wife of George Wallace, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 61.

Unclaimed Stock in the Bank of England.

NEWCOMB, GEORGE WILLIAM, Upper Wimpole-street, Esq., deceased, and SAMUEL SEAWELL, of Southampton-street, Esq., deceased, One Dividend on £4,999 ss. 3d. Consols.—Claimed by Charles Yorke Seawell and the Rev. Henry Walter Seawell, the acting executors of Charles Seawell, deceased, who was the sole executor of the said Samuel Seawell, deceased, who was the survivor.

London Gazettes.

Windings-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

LIMITED IN BANKRUPTCY.

VALE OF CLWYD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Commissioner Fonblanque has appointed Dec. 4, at 1.30, to settle the list of contributories of this company.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

National Assurance and Investment Association.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed R. P. Harding, 3 Bank-bldgs, London, and 5 Serie-st, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, Accountant, official manager of this company. North Wheal Exmouth Mining Company.—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov. 26, will be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec. 7. W. Jones, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 30 King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st, London.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vic. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

Amos, James, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Gent. Jan. 25. Sol Moor, Woodbridge.

Barnes, Henry, Sen., Fins-o'-th-Moor, Bury, Lancashire, Gent. Jan. 1. Sols T. A. & J. Grundy & Co., 14 Union-st, Bury, Lancashire.

Barrett, Henry, Bold, near Warrington, Lancashire, Farmer. Jan. 15.

Sol Foster, 40 North John-st, Liverpool.

Bellamy, Catherine, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Widow. March 25. Sols

E. F. & E. Jackson, Wisbeach.

Clarke, John, Penn, near Amerham, Bucks, Esq. Dec 31. Sols Barnes

& Ellis, 7 Spring-gardens, Westminster.

Egerton, Francis Thomas, Roche Court, Winterlow, Wilts, Esq. Dec 16.

Sols. Hoddings, Townsend, & Lee, Salisbury.

Enstace, Henry, Ellesborough, Bucks, Farmer. Dec 16. Sol James,

Temple-sq, Aylesbury.

Goslin, Mary Maria, formerly of the Bedford Hotel, Southampton-row,

Russell-sq, Middlesex, afterwards of 4 St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith,

and late of the Bedford Hotel aforesaid, Spinster. Jan. 1. Sol Langley,

3 Charlotte-st, Bedford-sq, W.C.

Gregg, George, late Lieutenant in her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot,

at Allahabad, East Indies. Feb 15. Sol Kenait, Skinners Hall, London.

Greener, Thomas, Greenfield-cottage, Benton-pl, York-rd, Commercial-

rd, East, Middlesex, Engineer. Jan. 1. Sols Lewis & Watson, 25 Clemen-

ment's-lane, Lombard-st, London.

Harding, James, Lion-common, Frensham, and near Haslemere, Surrey,

Carpenter. Dec 24. Sol Albey, Midhurst.

Hardman, Alfred Lloyd, Manchester, Solicitor. Jan 16. Sol Farrer, 22

Cooper-st, Manchester.

Harris, Robert, Egham, Surrey, Brewer. Dec 14. Sol Darvill, Son, &

Poulton, Windsor.

Holworthy, Anne, Newtown-house, Box, Wilts. Jan 1. Anthony Ades,

Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, Executor.

Knights, John, Chillesford, Suffolk, Labourer. Jan 25. Sol Moor, Wood-

bridge.

Mandley, Joseph, Cheltenham-pl, Lambeth, Surrey, and of 21 Hyde-park-

square, Middlesex, Civil Engineer. Jan 10. Sols Garrard & James, 13

Suffolk-st, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Okell, Edward, 2 Park-rd, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, Team Owner. Jan 1.

Sol Toumin, 47 Roscoe-st, Liverpool.

Sheming, Frances, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Widow. Jan 25. Sol Moor,

Woodbridge.

Smart, Charles Frederick, Friars, Canterbury, Professor of Music. Jan 1.

Sols Booty & Butt, 1 Raymond-bldgs, Gray's-inn, London.

Smith, Thomas, formerly of 66 St. Paul's-churchyard, London, Haber-

dasher, and afterwards of Wantage, Berks, Gent. Dec 23. Sols Mac-

keson & Goldring, 59 Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Townsend, William Valentine, Cross Lanes, Hounslow, Middlesex, Publi-

can. Dec 23. Sols Woodbridge & Son, 8 Clifford's-inn, Fleet-st,

London.

Warwick, William, Cambridge, Draper & Hosier. Dec 31. Sol Foster,

28 Trinity-st, Cambridge.

Whitby, William, Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill, London, Merchant. Dec

16. Sol Ylving, 2 Moorgate-st, London.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

Barraud, Mary Ann, 4 Eden-villas, Knights-hill, Lower Norwood, Surrey,

Widow. Feb 1. Sols Madox & Wyatt, 30 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st,

London.

Blase, Mrs Charlotte, 49 Green-st, Park-lane, Middlesex, Widow. Jan 1.

Sol Aldridge, 27 Montague-pl, Russell-sq, Middlesex.

Braden, Herman, Denmark-st, St. George-in-the-East, Middlesex, also of

Finch-st, Whitechapel, and of Leyton, Essex, Sugar Refiner. Dec 31.

Sol Sweepstone, 4 Regent-lr, Commercial-rd.

Clarke, Rev Henry, Gisleburgh, North Blding, Yorkshire, Clerk. Feb 1.

W. Weatherill, 1 T. T. Trevor, Executors (no address).

Hunt, James, late of her Majesty's Ship Megera, at Portsmouth, Hamp-

shire, a Captain in the Royal Navy. March 1. Sols Blandy & Blandy,

1 Friar-st, Reading.

Mann, Emily, 19 Stock Orchard-villas, Holloway, Middlesex, Spinster.

Jan 16. Sols Howard & Dallman, 141 Fenchurch-st.

Nicholson, James, Temple Soverby, Westmorland, Farmer. Dec 30. Sol

Varty.

Sandford, Mark, Martin, East Langdon, Kent, Farmer. Jan 6. Sol

Knocker, Castle Hill Dover.

Taylor, David, Liverpool, Broker. Feb 28. John Jackson Myers, Hutes-

park, Hutton, Lancashire, Cotton Broker, and George Henry Parkinson,

Sandfield-cottage, Linacre-marsh, same county, Clerk, Executors.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

Brown, Mary, Elsworth, Cambridgeshire. Dec 2. Brook & Hannell,

V. C. Wood.

Collett, John, 5 Albion-pl, Camberwell New-rd, Surrey, and of Hever,

Kent, Builder and Farmer. Jan 8. Thornhill & Collett, V.C. Stuart.

Lewis, Thomas, Caersner, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Gent. Dec 14.

Lewis & Davis, M.R.

Reith, Joseph, Salisbury, Linendrapers. Dec 15. Davis & Reith, V.C.

Wood.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

Nichols, John, sen., Farnham, Suffey, Bookseller and Stationer. Dec 16.

Nichols & Nichols, M.R.

Pridgeon, Robert Lawrence, New Seaford, Lincolnshire, Tailor and Wool-

len Draper. Jan 7. Tomlinson & Pridgeon, V.C. Kinderley.

Thompson, John Mills, Munster House, Fulham, Middlesex, Leather Fac-

tor. Dec 23. Chamberlain & Thompson, V.C. Wood.

Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

Coltart, Alexander, 27 Cartwright-st, Doncaster, Draper. Nov. 16. Sol

Fisher, Doncaster.

Doble, William, Cartwright-st, Doncaster, Tea Dealer. Nov. 19. Sol

Fisher, Doncaster.

Edwards, Frederick, Southampton, Bootmaker. Oct 28. Sols Sharp,

Harrison, & Sharp, French-st, Southampton.

Green, William, Leeds, General Salesman. Oct 31. Sol Booth, 25 Bank-

st, Leeds.

Flourright, William, Spalding, Lincolnshire, Innkeeper. Nov 18. Sol

Bonner, Spalding.

Thompson, James, Birkenhead, Joiner & Builder. Oct 23. Sol Quinn,

22 Lord-st, Liverpool.

Wilson, Samuel, Dudley, Worcestershire, Milliner and Outfitter. Oct 25

Sol Wood, 27 & Bucklersbury, London.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

Darley, Thomas, Bishopbridge, Glentham, Lincolnshire, Coal Merchant, Victualler, and Brick and Tile Manufacturer. Oct 31. Sol Daubney, Market Rasen.
Holmes, John, Doncaster, Tailor and Draper. Nov 7. Sol Wright, 6 St. George-gate, Doncaster.
Parsons, James, Brentford, Middlesex, Grocer and Tea Dealer. Oct 30. Sol Morley, 3 King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.
Thompson, Mary Jane, Swanland, Yorkshire, Spinster. Nov 11. Sol Holden, 2 Parliament-st, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

Smalley, Aaron, Moon's Mill, Walton-le-dale, Lancaster, Draper. Oct 26. Assignment. Reg Nov 19.
Bedwell, John, 61 Chesapeake, London, Tailor and Draper. Nov 13. Composition. Reg Nov 21.
Brogden, Thomas, Union-ter, Mumps, Oldham, Lancashire, Tailor and Woollen Draper. Oct 22. Assignment. Reg Nov 18.
Bundell, Thomas, Chorley, Lancashire, Brewer. Oct 22. Assignment. Reg Nov 19.
Flint, Joseph, Sheffield, Boot and Shoe Maker. Nov 1. Assign. Reg Nov 18.
Fraser, Alexander, Bradford, Yorkshire, Draper. Oct 24. Assignment. Reg Nov 21.
Furner, George, Milford, Hants, Grocer. Oct 19. Assignment. Reg Nov 15.
Haynes, William, Hincley, Ribbon Dealer. Nov 9. Assign. Reg Nov 20.
Jackson, John, and Thomas Jackson, Stockton, Durham, Boot and Shoe Makers. Oct 34. Assignment. Reg Nov 31.
Jenkins, Edward, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Outfitter. Oct 28. Assignment. Reg Nov 20.
Jones, David, Globe Inn, Ulanarth-st, Newport, Monmouthshire, Innkeeper. Oct 19. Assignment. Reg Nov 20.
Johnson, Henry, Gower-st, Leicester, Currier. Oct 21. Composition. Reg Nov 18.
Jones, Titus, & James Jones, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Grocers and Chapman. Nov 2. Assignment. Reg Nov 20.
Kelly, Edward Robert, Old Bowell-st, Middlesex, Printer. Nov 7. Assignment. Reg Nov 19.
Knight, Joseph Henry, Hastings, Printer. Oct 26. Assignment. Reg Nov 30.
Lancashire, John, Middleton, Lancashire, Silk Manufacturer. Nov 15. Composition, Inspectorship, and Arrangement. Reg Nov 19.
Littlehales, John, Sunderland, Boot & Shoe Maker. Oct 29. Assignment. Reg Nov 20.
Page, William Augustus, Godalming, Surrey, Tanner. Oct 24. Composition and General Release. Reg Nov 30.
Potts, Taylor, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, Timber Merchant. Nov 6. Composition. Reg Nov 21.
Schaeffer, Charles Peter, 99 New Broad-st, London, Merchant. Oct 28. Assignment. Reg Nov 21.
Spain, William Bartholomew, Norwich, Carpenter and Builder. Nov 11. Assignment. Reg Nov 18.
Thompson, Charles, 76, 77 and 78 Edgware-rd, Middlesex, Silk Mercer and Milliner. Nov 7. Composition. Reg Nov 30.
Vizard, Frederick, Dursley, Gloucestershire, Common Brewer. Nov 1. Assignment. Reg Nov 30.
Walters, Henry Coghlan, Bristol, Hoaler. Nov 1. Assign. Reg Nov 30.
Waring, William, Morley, Batley, Yorkshire, Butcher. Oct 21. Assignment. Reg Nov 18.
Woodhams, John, Icklesham, Sussex, Farmer. Nov 9. Assignment. Reg Nov 18.
Wright, Robert, Bradford, Cabinet Maker. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 21.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

Babb, John, 18 Selter-st, Chester, Tailor and Draper. Nov 1. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Banham, Edward, Needham Market, Suffolk, Butcher and Cattle Dealer. Oct 31. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Barnacle, William Clark, Royal Oak Inn, King-st, Wakefield, Innkeeper and Builder. Oct 30. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Brigault, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter. Oct 29. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Carrington, Joseph, Deansgate, Lancashire, Baker and Flour Dealer. Nov 7. Composition. Reg Nov 35.
Chaundy, John Godfrey, and Henry Harris Chaundy, Muswell-hill, Bore-stall, Buckingham, Farmers. Nov 15. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Chaundy, John, Long Crendon, Bucks, Farmer. Nov 13. Assign. Reg Nov 23.
Chinnor, William Henry Kirby, Oxfordshire, Draper and General Shopkeeper. Nov 2. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Clark, Isaac, Devizes, Butcher. Oct 30. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Cooke, John, 2 Heathfield-pl, Uxbridge-rd, Ealing, Middlesex, Milliner and Haberdasher. Oct 26. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Crowther, James, and William Crowther, Canteen Mills, Todmorden, Yorkshire, Cotton Manufacturers. Oct 31. Assignment, Composition, or Inspectorship. Reg Nov 22.
Edwards, Frederick, Southampton, Boot Maker. Oct 28. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Forbes, Daniel, Wrotestley-st, Birmingham, Picture Dealer and Bookseller. Nov 22. Release. Nov 23.
Hedley, George Sedgewick, Hartlepool, Durham, Boot and Shoe Maker. Nov 5. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Lambert, George Jackson, Stretford, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Nov 7. Composition. Reg Nov 23.
Lowe, Thomas, Bordesley-st, Birmingham, Screw Maker. Oct 29. Assignment. Reg Nov 20.
McLean, Thomas, Haymarket, Middlesex, Printseller and Publisher. Oct 28. Assignment, Inspectorship, and Composition. Reg Nov 22.
Messer, John, Liverpool, Draper. Nov 16. Assignment. Reg Nov 21.
Ogden, Samuel, Edward Ogden, & John Derby, Sheffield, Merchants and Manufacturers. Oct 26. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Parkin, Richard, Barnley, Knox, Yorkshire, Varn Agent and Blanche (Henry Parkin & Son). Nov 16. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Pearson, Samuel, Gray Mare-lane, Bradford, Manchester, Commercial Traveller. Nov 16. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Roxburgh, Alfred Henry, Small Head, near Tenterden, Kent, Clerk. Oct 20. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.

Sanders, Thomas, 46 Carey-st, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, Refreshment-house Keeper, and of Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, Law Stationer. Nov 6. Composition. Reg Nov 23.
Smith, William, Bromley, Kent, Market Gardener. Nov 19. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Tennant, Joseph, Preston, Draper. Oct 24. Assignment. Reg 31.
Tones, William, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 18. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Waller, Frederick, Sheffield, Grocer, and Ale and Beer and Provision Dealer. Oct 31. Assignment. Reg Nov 23.
Williams, John Charles, 3 Lancaster-pl, Strand, Middlesex, Gent. Nov 5. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Willis, Thomas, 2 Chandoe-rd, Stratford, Essex, Attorney and Solicitor. Assignment. Reg Nov 22.
Wise, John, Jun., Finchley, Middlesex, Coach Builder. Nov 15. Composition. Reg Nov 23.
Yates, George, Blackburn, Draper. Nov 12. Composition. Reg Nov 22.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

Arnold, William Parsons, 25 Warner-st, Dover-rd, Surrey. Nov 12. Reg Winslow: Dec 5 at 10.30; London. Off As Pennell.
Arundale, Joseph Booth, Pudsey, Yorkshire, Cloth Manufacturer. Nov 14. Reg Payne: Dec 5 at 11; Leeds. Off As Young.
Ashworth, Thomas, Birmingham, Betting Man. Pet Nov 20. Dec 9 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore.
Baker, Andrew William, Hastings, Bookseller. Nov 14. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 10 at 11; London. Off As Graham.
Bakewell, Thomas Hill, Leighton-grove, Kenilworth, Middlesex. Nov 12. Reg Abrahall: Dec 5 at 11; London. Off As Bell.
Ball, Mark, Huddersfield, Cloth Fuller. Nov 14. Reg Payne: Dec 5 at 11; Leeds. Off As Young.
Barford, George, Bird-end, Luton, Bedfordshire, Straw Hat and Bonnet and Stiffening Manufacturer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Williamson: Dec 4 at 12; Luton. Off As Williamson. Sol Seagrill, Castle-st, Luton.
Barnaschina, Anthony, 16 New-rd, Gravesend, Kent, General Dealer. Nov 13. Reg Southgate: Nov 28 at 11; Gravesend. Off As Southgate.
Barnes, George, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Physician. Pet Nov 20. Dec 9 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Kineear. Sol Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and James and Knight, Birmingham.
Bateson, John, St. Sepulchre-gate, Doncaster, Tobacconist. Pet Nov 20. Reg Mason: Dec 3 at 12; Doncaster. Off As Mason. Sol Harle, 10 Bank-st, Leeds.
Beaumont, John, Flinton, Suffolk, Innkeeper, Publican, and Farmer. Pet Nov 14. Reg Fox: Dec 10 at 12; Harleston. Off As Fox. Sol Pollard, Old Butter-market, Ipswich.
Beckingham, Francis, New-reus, Ashford, Kent, Horse and Cattle Dealer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 12 at 2.30; London. Off As Graham. Sol Nichols & Clark, 9 Cook's-ct, Carey-st, Lincoln's-inn, London.
Bellard, William Coates, 29 Earle-st, Edgware-rd, Middlesex. Nov 12. Reg Winslow: Dec 6 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
Bibbing, John Christopher, 65 Howard-st, North Shields, Master Mariner. Pet Nov 15. Dec 17 at 10; North Shields. Off As Ingledew. Sol Adamson, Dockwary-ry, North Shields.
Booth, Robert, 7 Ellesmere-pl, Longsight, near Manchester, Maker-up and Packer. Pet Nov 18. Reg Simons: Dec 9 at 12; Manchester. Off As Herniman. Sol Atkinson & Herford, Manchester.
Bott, William, Preswryn, Quinton and Berthelange Collieries, St. Martin, Salop, Coal Master. Pet Nov 19. Dec 9 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Kineear. Sol James & Knight, Birmingham.
Bown, Frank, Nottingham, Draper. Nov 14. Reg Patchitt: Dec 4 at 10; Nottingham. Off As Patchitt.
Bradley, Frederick, Tipton, Staffordshire, Surgeon. Pet Nov 19. Dec 12 at 11. Off As Whitmore. Sol Robinson, Dudley, and James & Knight, Birmingham.
Brooksbay, William, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, Lime Burner and Builder. Pet Nov 19. Reg Patchitt: Dec 4 at 10; Nottingham. Off As Patchitt. Sol Smith, Nottingham.
Brown, Archibald Hunter, 31 Wellington-rd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Butcher. Nov 11. Dec 12 at 10; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Clayton.
Brown, Henry James, 5 Queen's-ter, Marlborough-rd, Chelsea, Middlesex, Cheesemonger. Pet Nov 21. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 2.30; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Peverley, 19 Coleman-st, City.
Bailey, Thomas, 11 Bridge-rd, Hammersmith, Middlesex. Nov 12. Reg Abrahall: Dec 5 at 11; London. Off As Johnson.
Bellock, Charles, Warwick, Innkeeper and Builder. Pet Nov 21. Dec 9 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore. Sol Newsum and Chadwick, Warwick, and James & Knight, Birmingham.
Bush, William, Brentwood, Essex, Farmer. Pet Nov 14 (in forma pauperis). Reg Winslow: Dec 2 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
Busell, Benjamin, Neath, Glamorganshire, Commercial Traveller and Deal in Boots and Shoes. Pet Nov 19. Reg Morgan: Dec 5 at 12. Off As Morgan. Sol Tripp, Swansea.
Caivert, Thomas, Lomax-st, Rochdale, from Moulder. Pet Nov 19. Reg Woods: Dec 9 at 12; Rochdale. Off As Woods. Sol Sandring, jun., Rochdale.
Canler, William, Nedding, Suffolk, Farmer. Pet Nov 18. Reg Preyman: Dec 2 at 11; Ipswich. Off As Preyman. Sol Fuller, Stowmarket.
Case, Thomas, Low-lane, Halewood, Chidwell, Lancashire, Boot & Shoe Maker. Pet Nov 18. Reg Ansell: Dec 9 at 11; St. Helena. Off As Ansell. Sol Marsh, 15 Market-st, St. Helena.
Chapman, James, South Town, Gorleston, near Great Yarmouth, Suffolk, Shipwright and Boat Builder. Nov 16. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 12 at 11.30; London. Off As Stanfield.
Church, Anne, 6 King-st-lane, Soho, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 20. Reg 31. Dec 5 at 12.30; Liverpool. Off As Morgan. Sol Husband, 9 James-st, Liverpool.
Clare, George Feversay, & George Beret Clare, Framlingham, Suffolk, Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Pet Nov 19. Reg Miller: Dec 10 at 3; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Mosley, Taylor, & Mosley, 9 Old Jewry-chmbrs, London, and Mosley & Massey, Framlingham.
Crew, Thomas, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, Rope and Twine Manufacturer. Pet Nov 20. Dec 12 at 12; Sheffield. Off As Wake & Rodgers. Sol Broadbent, Sheffield.
Cullis, Ann, Lowminster, St. Martin, Worcester, Coal Dealer and Green-

grosser, Pet Nov 13. Reg Hill: Dec 4 at 11; Worcester. Off As Hill.
 Sol Bess, Worcester.
 Dairy, William Thomas, 33a Bruton-st, Berkeley-sq, London. Nov 11.
 Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards.
 Davey, Thomas, Woodford, Essex. Nov 18. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 2;
 London. Off As Edwards.
 Davis, James, Prince of Wales Public-house, Thorpe-road, Peterborough,
 Licensed Victualler. Nov 30. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 12; London.
 Off As Edwards. Sol Solomon, 23 Finsbury-pl, London.
 Dawkins, John, Rev. William Venn, Alfrick, Worcesterhire, Clerk In
 Orders. Pet Nov 21. Dec 9 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore.
 Sols Elliott, 69 Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, and E. & H. Wright, Bir-
 mingham.
 Dennis, Robert Fyson, Fordham, Cambridge. Reg Huxwick: Nov 29 at
 11; Soham. Off As Huxwick.
 Dennis, Henry Lowman, Weymouth, Contractor for Public Works and
 General Contractor. Pet Nov 30. Reg Carew: Dec 5 at 12; Exeter.
 Off As Hirtzel. Sols Weisford, Weymouth, and Head & Venn, Exeter.
 Dobson, James, Master Inkeeper. Pet Nov 7. Reg Simons: Dec 3 at
 11; Manchester. Off As Hensman. Sol Rowley, Manchester.
 Dodd, John, Nottingham, Box Manufacturer. Nov 14. Reg Patchitt:
 Dec 4 at 10; Nottingham. Off As Patchitt.
 Eardenshaw, Joseph John, 9 Mining-lane, London, Wine Merchant. Pet
 Nov 11. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 12 at 11; London. Off As Stanfield. Sol
 Miller, Son, & Day, 10 Philip-lane, London.
 Edge, John Thomas, Totton, Hants, Cattle Dealer. Pet Nov 19. Reg
 Thorndike: Dec 17 at 11; Southampton. Off As Thorndike. Sol
 Mackay, Manchester.
 Estab, John Arthur, 3 North-row, Park-lane, Middlesex, Clerk. Pet
 Nov 9 (in form pauperis). Reg Miller: Nov 30 at 12.30; London.
 Off As Edwards. Sol Philp, 36 Bucklersbury, London.
 Evison, John, Bowis, Camden-square, Camden Town, Middlesex. Nov 18.
 Reg Winslow: Dec 3 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
 Ewens, Charles Middlecombe, Callumpton, Devonshire, Fellmonger and
 Inkeeper. Pet Nov 30. Reg Carew: Dec 5 at 12; Exeter. Off As
 Hirtzel. Sol Clarke, Exeter.
 Fairfax, Thomas, 31 Great Prescott-st, Goodman's-field's, Whitechapel,
 Middlesex, Carman. Pet Nov 19. Reg Abrahall: Dec 7 at 12.30;
 London. Off As Johnson. Sol Enshubur, 33 Coleman-st.
 Farnedge, Sarah, Paul's-rov, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and
 Easton-st, High Wycombe, Milliner. Pet Nov 30. Reg Hazlitt: Dec
 13 at 2.30; London. Off As Graham. Sol Spicer, 5 Staple-inn,
 London.
 Fennel, David, Alma Beer-shop, 9 Union-st, Blue Town, Sheerness, Kent,
 Licensed Dealer. Pet Nov 19. Reg Edmeades: Dec 7 at 12; Sheer-
 ness. Off As Edmeades. Sol Solomon, 21 Finsbury-pl, London.
 Ferguson, Richard, 5 Waterloo-pl, Robert's Town, Aberdeen, Glamorgan-
 shire, Market Gardener. Pet Nov 18. Reg Rees: Dec 10 at 11; Aber-
 deen. Off As Rees. Sol Hollier.
 Finigan, John, Duncan-ter, Ilington, Middlesex. Nov 18. Reg Hazlitt:
 Dec 9 at 10.30; London. Off As Stanfield.
 Forth, John, Eye, Northamptonshire, Inkeeper, Sawyer, Wood Merchant,
 and Surveyor. Pet Nov 11. Reg Gaches: Dec 2 at 10; Peterborough.
 Off As Gaches. Sol Rutland.
 Frankstein, David, late of New York, America, previously of 35 Duke-st,
 Aldgate, London, and now of 13 Beconfield-st, London, formerly Coffee
 and Keeper and occasionally dealing in Jewellery. Pet Nov 30. Reg
 Abrahall: Dec 7 at 1; London. Off As Johnson. Sol Murray, 36 Great
 St. Helens.
 Grant, James, 40 Moreton-st, Strangeways, Manager of a Cotton Manufac-
 tory. Pet Nov 30. Reg Hulton: Dec 2 at 10; Salford. Off As Hulton.
 Sol Marsland, Manchester.
 Gravil, Kitchingham, Athercliffe, Yorkshire, Grocer. Nov 14. Reg
 Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.
 Greenwood, Thomas, 13 Goswell-rd, London, Boot and Shoe Maker. Nov
 13. Reg Miller: Dec 2 at 2.15; London. Off As Edwards.
 Golden, Edward Thomas, 17 Great Randolph-st, Camden Town, Middle-
 sex, Furniture Dealer. Pet Nov 18. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 10 at 12.30;
 London. Off As Stanfield. Sol Edell, Sile-lane, London.
 Goor, Coleman Van, 124 Bermondsey-st, Bermondsey, Surrey, Dealer in
 Steel Pens. Pet Nov 18. Reg Abrahall: Dec 4 at 3; London. Off As
 Bell. Sol Solomons, Finsbury-pl, South.
 Hague, Benjamin, Brightside-lane, Sheffield, Anvil Maker and Publican.
 Pet Nov 30. Dec 12 at 12; Sheffield. Off As Wake and Rodgers. Sol
 Broadbent, Sheffield.
 Hancock, Washington, Barossa-pl, Brompton, Middlesex. Nov 12. Reg
 Winslow: Dec 3 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
 Hanson, William, Ossett, Yorkshire, Reg Dealer. Nov 15. Reg Payne:
 Dec 5 at 11; Leeds. Off As Young.
 Hartshorn, John, Nottingham, Manager of Lace Machines. Pet Nov 7.
 Com Sanders: Dec 31 at 11.30; Nottingham. Off As Harris. Sol
 Ashwell, Nottingham.
 Harvey, Adam Young, 69 Albert-ter, North Shields, Builder and Mason.
 Nov 14. Dec 17 at 10; North Shields. Off As Ingledew.
 Harvey, George, Manor Farm, Bramshaw, Wilts and Hants, Farmer. Pet
 Nov 18. Reg Abrahall: Dec 4 at 2; London. Off As Johnson. Sol
 Stocker, 61 Cornhill.
 Heard, David, Barking, Essex, Carpenter. Nov. 15. Reg Miller: Dec
 17 at 3; London. Off As Edwards.
 Heatley, George, South Morgan-st, Canton, Llandaff, Glamorganhire,
 Painter, Plumber, and Glazier. Pet Nov 20. Reg Langley: Dec 9 at
 11; Cardiff. Off As Langley. Sol Wilcocks.
 Herbert, Charles Major, Walsall, Coal Merchant. Pet Nov 31. Reg
 Waterfield: Dec 6 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Kinnear. Sol Barnett
 & Co, Birmingham.
 Higgins, Bartholomew Henry, 5 Giebe-ter, Blue Anchor-rd, Bermondsey,
 Surrey, Master Mariner. Pet Nov 30. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 13 at 3;
 London. Off As Graham. Sol Silvester, 16 Great Dover-st, Newington,
 Surrey.
 Hineley, George, Hamilton-rd, Lower Norwood, Surrey, Builder and Con-
 tractor. Pet Nov 19. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 13 at 2; London. Off As
 Graham. Sol Howell, 16 Bow-lane, London.
 Holme, Francis, 10 West-st, Liverpool, Butcher. Pet Nov 13. Reg Hime:
 Dec 6 at 12; Liverpool. Off As Hime. Sol Husband, James-st, Liver-
 pool.
 Holt, James, and Richard Bell, Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire, Cotton
 Spinners (James Holt & Co.). Pet Nov 18. Reg Simons: Dec 3 at 12;
 Manchester. Off As Fraser. Sol Leigh, Manchester.
 Howe, William, 6 Fleet-st, Coventry, Builder. Pet Nov 18. Reg Trough-
 ton: Dec 21 at 1; Coventry. Off As Trough-ton. Sol Duke, Birming-
 ham.
 Howell, William, 15 Ford-st, Liverpool, Iron and Tin Drum Manufacturer.
 Pet Nov 20. Reg Broughan: Dec 5 at 11.30; Liverpool. Off As Bird.
 Sols Harvey & Harvey.
 Huet, Frank Alexander, Wolverhampton, Dentist. Pet Nov 21. Dec 9
 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore. Sols Thorn, Wolverhampton,
 and James & Knight, Birmingham.
 Jernutt, Thomas, 4 Norman-ter, Wandsworth-rd, Surrey, Patent Dealer.
 Pet Oct 22 (in form pauperis). Reg Hazlitt: Dec 4 at 10.30; London.
 Off As Stanfield. Sol Sorrell, 19 Mark-lane, London.
 Johnston, David, George Tavern, King-st, North Shields, Licensed Vic-
 tualler. Nov 14. Dec 17 at 10. Off As Ingledew.
 Johnson, Gaskell, Liverpool, Merchant. Pet Nov 19. Reg Lee: Dec 5
 at 12; Liverpool. Off As Morgaz. Sols Evans, Son, & Sandys.
 Kerr, John (not Keer, as advertised in las. Tuesday's Gazette).
 Lancaster, Thomas, 5 Caroline-st, St Clement's, Oxford, Tallyman Draper.
 Pet Nov 2 (in form pauperis). Reg Dudley: Dec 3 at 10; Oxford.
 Off As Dudley. Sol Williams, 136 High-st, Oxford.
 Laidlaw, Frederick, Corn Factor, Corn Factor. Pet Nov 13. Reg Simon:
 Dec 3 at 11; Manchester. Off As Pott. Sol Boote, Manchester.
 Lawrence, George, Birmingham, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 18. Reg
 Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Asinader,
 Carrs-lane, Birmingham.
 Leverton, John Henry, 61a High-st, Poplar, Middlesex, Carver and Gilder.
 Pet Nov 18. Reg Abrahall: Dec 4 at 1.30; London. Off As Bell.
 Sol Wyatt, 2 Copthall-bldgs.
 Light, Robert, Coal Pit Bank, Wormbridge, Salop, Joiner and Carpenter.
 Nov. 13. Reg Newill: Nov 27 at 10; Wellington. Off As Newill.
 Linley, Henry Housfield, Sheffield, Coal Merchant. Nov 14. Reg
 Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.
 Longhurst, James, Cross-rd, Croydon-common, Croydon, Surrey, Beer-
 shop Keeper. Pet Nov 19. Reg Winslow: Dec 6 at 10; London. Off
 As Pennell. Sol Parry, Croydon.
 Lucas, Thomas, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, Surrey, Agent. Pet Nov 19
 (in form pauperis). Reg Winslow: Dec 3 at 10; London. Off As
 Pennell. Sol Chidley, 35 Old Jewry, London.
 Lumley, John, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, Journeyman Joiner. Pet
 Nov 16. Reg Crosby: Dec 5 at 11; Stockton. Off As Crosby. Sol
 Dobson, Middlesborough.
 Lyons, George Joseph, Woodlands, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire,
 Pet Nov 19. Reg Winslow: Dec 5 at 3; London. Off As Pennell.
 Sols Harrison & Lewis, 6 Old Jewry, London.
 Marriott, James, Whiteliey, Isle of Ely, Tailor. Reg Gaches: Dec 7 at
 11; Peterborough. Off As Gaches.
 Marshall, Samuel, Stockton, Accountant. Pet Nov 19. Reg Crosby:
 Dec 5 at 2; Stockton-on Tyne. Off As Crosby. Sol Trotter, Stockton.
 Marshall, Woolstan, Ilkerton, Derbyshire, Grocer. Pet Nov 21. Reg
 Waterfield: Dec 5 at 11; Nottingham. Off As Harris. Sol Lees, Not-
 tingham.
 Martin, James, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 19. Reg
 Waterfield: Dec 11 at 11; Nottingham. Off As Harris. Sols Brown &
 Son, Lincoln.
 Mills, Walter John, Messing, Essex, Veterinary Surgeon. Pet Nov 21.
 Reg Barnes: Dec 3 at 11; Colchester. Off As Barnes. Sol Jones,
 Colchester.
 Monday, William Sharp, Englefield-green, Egham, Surrey, Grocer and
 Farmer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Gregory: Dec 11 at 13; Chertsey. Off As
 Gregory. Sol Vane, Windsor.
 Moore, George, Somersham, Suffolk, Butcher, Cattle Dealer. Pet Nov 19
 (in form pauperis). Reg Abrahall: Dec 10 at 1.30; London. Off As
 Bell. Sols Sheriff & Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Pollard, Ipswich.
 Moss, William, 82 Chancery-lane, Holborn, Middlesex, Boot and Shoe
 Maker. Pet Nov 18. Reg Winslow: Dec 5 at 2.30; London. Off As
 Pennell. Sol Levy, 18 Surrey-st, Strand, London.
 Neale, John, Nettlestead, Suffolk, Farm Bailiff. Pet Nov 15. Reg New-
 man: Dec 2 at 2; Suffolk. Off As Newman. Sol Pollard, Ipswich.
 Newman, John, 13 Vere-st, Clare Market, Middlesex, Licensed Victualer.
 Pet Nov 21. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 12

Rhodes, Thomas, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, Patent Wadding Manufacturer. Nov 16. Reg. Simons: Dec 2 at 12; Manchester. Off As Her-naman.

Rich, Abraham, 31 Drury-lane, Middlesex, Glass Cutter. Nov 18. Reg Haslitt: Dec 13 at 12; London. Off As Graham.

Roe, Richard, Water-st, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Bread and Biscuit Baker. Reg Jones: Nov. 23 at 12; Llanelly. Off As Jones. Sol Perkins.

Rogers, John, 28 Alpha-rd, St. John's Wood, Middlesex. Nov 16. Reg Winslow: Dec 5 at 3; London. Off As Pennell.

Scarth, Robert, Morley, Yorkshire, Cloth Manufacturer. Nov. 14. Reg Payne: Dec 5 at 11; Leeds. Off As Young.

Schmidt, Emily, 8 Somerset-st, St. George's-rd, Piccolo, Middlesex, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 15. Reg Winslow: Dec 5 at 12; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Marshall, 12 Hatton Garden, London.

Scott, Richard, 15 Cobden-st, Everton, Lancashire. Pet Nov 20. Reg Hime: Dec 11 at 2; Liverpool. Off As Hime. Sol Wynne, Union-st, Liverpool.

Scott, Thomas, Black Bull Inn, Scotch-st, Carlisle, Innkeeper and Horse-breaker. Pet Nov 18. Reg. Hulton: Dec. 10 at 11; Carlisle. Off As Hulton. Sol Ostell, Carlisle.

Shaw, Thomas, Sheffield, Butcher. Nov 14. Reg Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.

Sheppard, Charles, Bridgford, Glamorganshire, Mineral Agent. Pet Nov 16. Reg Orme: Dec 9 at 12; Bristol. Off As Acraman. Sols Black & Simmons, Bath, and Abbot, Lucas, & Leonard, Acraman.

Simmons, John Wesley, 1 Westbourne-park Villas, Paddington, Middlesex, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 20. Reg Abraham: Dec 7 at 1; London. Off As Bell. Sol Appleyard, 10 Symond's-inn.

Smith, Andrew, Earl-st, Sheffield, Joiner & Grocer. Pet Nov 20. Dec 13 at 12; Sheffield. Off As Wake & Rodgers. Sol Biney, Sheffield.

Spencer, William, Silverstone, Northamptonshire, Working Lath Render. Nov 15. Reg Sheppard: Dec 2 at 11; Worcester. Off As Sheppard.

Spooner, Samuel, Staple, Essex, Baker. Nov 15. Reg Haslitt: Dec 5 at 3; London. Off As Stansfeld.

Stephens, William, 185 Ryland-rd, Birmingham, Builder. Pet Nov 18. Reg Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Sargent, Eldon-chambers, Cherry-st, Birmingham.

Tarbutt, Mark, 1 North-st, Globe-lane, Mile-end, Middlesex, Fishmonger. Pet Nov 18 (in forma pauperis). Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 2; London. Off As Edwards.

Tebbutt, Jonas, 24 Peridown-rd, Maids-hill West, Middlesex. Nov 16. Reg Haslitt: Dec 13 at 1.30; London. Off As Graham.

Thomas, William Joseph, Hay, Breconshire, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor. Pet Nov 20. Reg Orme: Dec 9 at 11; Bristol. Off As Miller. Sols J. & J. H. Linklater, Walbrook, London, and Abbot, Lucas, & Leonard, Bristol.

Timmis, William, Sandy-lane, Norton-in-the-Moors, Cordwainer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Challinor: Dec 3 at 11; Hanley. Off As Challinor. Sol Tennant, Hanley.

Tipper, Henry, Cheadle, Staffordshire, Confectioner. Pet Nov 21. Reg Waterfield: Dec 6 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Kinnear. Sols James & Knight, Birmingham.

Tribe, James, 13 Canterbury-ter, Berceford-st, Walworth, Surrey, and formerly of 76 Basinghall-st, London, Wholesale Fancy Stationer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 3; London. Off As Edwards. Sols Cutler & Weall, 5 Bell-yd, Doctor's Commons, London.

Upton, George Evans, 30 Clarence-st, Islington, Middlesex. Pet Nov 20. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 12; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Doyle, 2 Verulam-bldgs, Gray's-inn, London.

Walker, John Samuel, Nottingham, Commission Agent. Nov 14. Reg Patchitt: Dec 4 at 10; Nottingham. Off As Patchitt.

Warren, James, Water-st, Charlswton, Ashton-under-Lyne. Pet Nov 19. Reg Simons: Dec 10 at 12; Manchester. Off As Fraser. Sols Sutton, Manchester, and Evans, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Watts, William, New Whittington, near Chesterfield, Grocer, Draper, and Provision Dealer. Nov. 12. Reg Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.

Watson, Henry, Sheffield, Scale Cutter. Nov 14. Reg Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.

Webb, George, 10 Alexander-sq, Brompton, Middlesex. Nov 19. Reg Winslow: Dec 7 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.

White, Isaac Taylor, formerly of Long Buckley, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette.

Whitehouse, Thomas, Falling Heath, near Wednesbury. Pet Nov 21. Reg Waterfield: Dec 6 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Kinnear. Sol Dulgman, Walsall.

Williams, John Willit, 73 Willow-walk, Bermondsey, Surrey. Nov 13. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 3; London. Off As Edwards.

Winterborn, James, 5 Marlborough-mews, Oxford-st, Middlesex, Carpenter. Nov 19. Reg Miller: Dec 17 at 12; London. Off As Edwards.

Wood, John, Three Cupps Inn, Queen-st, Oxford, Malster and Grazier. Nov 16. Reg Dudley: Dec 3 at 10; Oxford. Off As Dudley. Sol Williams, 126 High-st, Oxford.

Woodthorpe, William, 22 William-st, Peter-st, Islington, Middlesex, Carpenter. Nov 20. Reg Abraham: Dec 7 at 11.30; London. Off As Bell. Sols Lewis & Sons, Wilmington-sq.

Wright, John, Scarborough, Commission Agent. Nov 14. Reg Payne: Dec 5 at 11; Leeds. Off As Young.

Wyatt, William Bailey, Ilfey, Oxfordshire, Boatbuilder. Pet Nov 2. Reg Dudley: Dec 3 at 10; Oxford. Off As Dudley. Sol Williams, 136 High-st, Oxford.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

Andrew, William, Lincoln, Boarding-house Keeper. Pet Nov 25. Reg Wilde: Dec 11 at 12; Kingston-upon-Hull. Off As Carrick. Sols Brown & Son, Lincoln.

Alder, Daniel, Cheltenham, Stationer, Toy Dealer, and Fancy Warehouseman. Pet Nov 23. Reg Orme: Dec 10 at 1; Bristol. Off As Acraman. Sols Bevan, Gilling, & Press, Small-st, Bristol.

Alder, John, jun, Cheltenham, Toy Dealer, and Fancy Warehouseman. Pet Nov 22. Reg Orme: Dec 10 at 1; Bristol. Off As Acraman. Sols Bevan, Gilling, & Press, Small-st, Bristol.

Atkins, Henry, 61 Harrow-rd, Paddington, Middlesex, Carpenter and Builder. Pet Nov 22. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Silvester, 18 Great Dover-st, Newington, Surrey.

Ansten, George, 4 Goldsmith-pl, Ramsgate, Grocer and Cheesemonger. Pet Nov 23. Reg Haslitt: Dec 17 at 12; London. Off As Stansfeld. Sol Weymouth, 13 Clifford's-inn, London.

Bacon, John, 17 Church-st, York, Tea Dealer, Grocer, and Confectioner. Pet Nov 21. Reg Perkins: Dec 5 at 11; York. Off As Perkins. Sol Mason, 1 King-street, Castlegate, York.

Baster, James, 30 Frimston-st, Bishopsgate Without, Middlesex, Builder. Pet Nov. 23 (in forma pauperis). Reg Miller: Dec 22 at 12; London. Off As Edwards.

Bates, Daniel, Thornton, Nottingham, Miller. Pet Nov. 23. Reg Patchitt: Jan. 21 at 10; Bingham. Off As Patchitt. Sol Coops, Fletcher-gate, Nottingham.

Bell, Alexander, Dalrymple, Sewardstone, Essex, Gent. Pet Nov 22. Reg Winslow: Dec 7 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Anderson, 17 Great James-st, Bedford-row, Middlesex.

Bentley, Isaac, Mold Green, Dalton, near Huddersfield, Grocer. Pet Nov 25. Reg Wilde: Dec 9 at 11; Leeds. Off As Carrick. Sols Floyd & Leary, Huddersfield; Bond & Barwick, Leeds.

Birch, Joseph, Barnacle, Shelton, Warwickshire, Grocer, Baker, Flour Dealer, Shop Keeper, and General Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Troughton: Dec 23 at 2; Coventry. Off As Troughton. Sol Smallbone, Coventry.

Blenkarn, Frederick, Manchester. Nov 18. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 12; London. Off As Edwards.

Blecher, John, 65 Wetcombe-st, Hulme, Commission Agent and Potato and Fruit Dealer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Hulton: Dec 7 at 10.30; Salford. Off As Hulton. Sol Hodgson, Manchester.

Black, Edward, Mere Villa, Holt-hill, Trammere, Chester, Attorney-at-Law. Pet Nov 23. Reg Lee: Dec 9 at 12; Liverpool. Off As Morgan. Sol Godfrey, 14 Dale-st, Liverpool.

Bolton, Robert, Redcar, Yorkshire, Innkeeper. Nov 19. Reg Wilde: Dec 9 at 11; Leeds. Off As Carrick.

Bolland, David, Bowling, Yorkshire, Shoe Maker. Nov 14. Reg Robinson: Dec 10 at 11; Bradford. Off As Robinson.

Boulter, Thomas, Crosser, Norfolk, Hotel Keeper. Pet Nov 20. Reg Winslow: Dec 9 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sols Doyle, 3 Verulam-bldgs, Gray's-inn, London, and Goldsmith, Norwich.

Briggs, Titus, Morley, Yorkshire, Cloth Manufacturer. Nov. 14. Reg Nelson: Dec 14 at 11; Dewsbury. Off As Nelson. Sol Harle, Leeds.

Buckley, George, 1 Northumberland-pl, Paddington, Middlesex, Plumber, Painter and Glazier. Pet Nov 8. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Davis, 10 Golden-sq, Regent-st, London.

Bult, Richard, Fresham, Worcestershire, Bookseller, Stationer, Printer and News Agent. Pet Nov 23. Dec 15 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore. Sols James & Knight, Birmingham, and Eades, Fresham.

Burford, Benjamin, Great York Mews, Baker-st, Middlesex, Livery Stable Keeper and General Dealer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Abraham: Dec 7 at 1.30; London. Off As Johnson. Sol Eldred, 9 Great James-st, Bedford-row.

Carnell, Edward, 4 Calverly-pl, Tombridge Wells, Kent, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor. Pet Nov 19. Reg Winslow: Dec 9 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Doyle, 2 Verulam-bldgs, London, and Morgan, Maidstone.

Carter, Cornelius, 77 Grosvenor-st, Bond-st, Middlesex, Dentist. Pet Nov 22. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards. Sols Pawle & Lovey, 7 New-inn, Strand, London.

Cave, Ann, Nodehill, Chislebrooke, Isle of Wight, Baker, Grocer, and Tobaccoist. Pet Nov 23. Reg. Blake: Dec 7 at 11; Newport. Off As Blake. Sol Joyce, Newport.

Champion, James Niemann, 4 Aberystwith-ter, Islington, Middlesex, House Decorator. Pet Nov 23. Reg Winslow: Dec 7 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Farrar, 19 Great Carter-lane, City.

Clark, William, Rose, Herefordshire, Cheese Dealer. Nov 14. Reg Collins: Dec 6 at 12. Off As Collins.

Clarke, John Longworth, 49 Moorgate-st, London, and 29 Eastbourne-ter, Hyde-park, Middlesex, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor. Nov 23. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 12; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Daniel, Chancery-chambers, Quality-cd, London.

Claydon, George Thomas Broadbent, 6 Albert-st, Mornington-crescent, Middlesex. Pet Nov 23. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards. Sols Sole, Turner & Turner, 65 Aldersnary, London.

Clements, Stephen, Oak-hill, Romford, Essex, Dealer in Pigs and Pork Butcher. Pet Nov 23. Reg Winslow: Dec 9 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Lewis, 9 Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Dunbar, John Collier, 27 Sloane-street, Chelsea. Nov 20. Reg Abraham: Dec 13 at 11; London. Off As Johnson.

Constable, George, Boughton-under-the-Blean, Kent, Boot & Shoe Maker. Pet Nov 21. Reg Tassell: Dec 10 at 11; Faversham. Off As Tassell. Sol Johnson, Faversham.

Cotton, George, No 13 Court, No 11 House, Spon-st, Coventry, Builder, Bricklayer, Slater, and Plasterer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Troughton: Dec 23 at 2. Off As Troughton. Sol Smallbone, Coventry.

Creswick, Thomas John, Bamcoe, Sheffield, Electro-plate Manufacturer and Silversmith. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 12; Sheffield. Off As Wake & Rodgers. Sol Binner, Sheffield.

Crick, James, Soham, Cambridgeshire, Innkeeper, Corn Merchant, & Farmer. Pet Nov 22. Reg Abraham: Dec 10 at 1; London. Off As Bell. Sols Hurstwick, Soham, and Hawkins & Co., New Bowell-st.

Cropp, Charles, 4 Ordnance-row, Portsea, Hants, Tailor and Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 21. Reg Howard: Dec 9 at 11; Portsmouth. Off As Howard. Sol Cousins, Portsea.

Crosswell, Stephen Hawes, 55 St James-st, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Wine and Spirits Merchant. Pet Nov 23. Reg Haslitt: Dec 10 at 2; London. Off As Graham. Sols Hughes, Hookes, & Co., 1 St. Swithin's-lane, London.

Crowther, John, 2 High-st, Hoxton, Middlesex, Grocer and Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 23. Reg Abraham: Dec 13 at 2; London. Off As Johnson. Sol Beard, 10 Basinghall-st.

Davison, William, Wigton, Cumberland, Tamer. Pet Nov 13. Reg Were: Dec 6 at 11; Wigton. Off As Were. Sol Lawson, Wigton.

Eckhams, Phillips, 24 Gresham-st, and New-st, Bishopsgate, London, Importer of Jewellery and Fancy Goods. Pet Nov 16. Reg Dec 17 at 1; London. Off As Stansfeld. Sol Sydney, 46, Finsbury-circus, London.

Elkess, Charles, Hammond-passage, Winchester, Hants, Draper. Nov 19. Reg Haslitt: Dec 13 at 2.30; London. Off As Graham.

Emberlin, Richard, Windsor-ter, City-rd, Middlesex, Commercial Traveller. Nov 18. Reg Haslitt: Dec 17 at 11.30; London. Off As Graham.

Farquharson, Richard Archibald, 8 Holland-ter, Millbrook-rd, Brixton, Surrey. Pet Nov 23. Reg Haslitt: Dec 10 at 1.30; London. Off As Stansfeld. Sols Lewis & Sons, Wilmington-sq, Middlesex.

- Folch, Stephen Vincent, Cannon-row, Westminster, Middlesex. Nov 19. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards.
- Foralyske, Edward, jun., Great Ormond-yard, Queens-sq., Middlesex. Nov 12. Reg Winslow: Dec 7 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
- Foss, Thomas, Great Yarmouth, Builder and Fishing Merchant. Pet Nov 23. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 12; London. Off As Edwards. Sols Lawrence, Piewa, & Boyer, 14 Old Jewry-chambers, and Reynolds & Palmer, Great Yarmouth.
- Foxall, Jane, Ealing, Middlesex, Tavern Keeper. Nov 18. Reg Abrahall: Dec 13 at 11; London. Off As Johnson. Sol Aldridge, 46 Moorgate-st.
- Frankham, George Samuel, 9 Mead-row, Westminster-rd, Lambeth, Builder. Nov 16. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
- Fry, John Frederick, Sheffield, Pork Butcher. Pet Nov 22. Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young. Sol Mason, York and Sheffield.
- Gadsby, Isaac, Chalk Farm, Camden Town, Middlesex, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 23. Reg Abrahall: Dec 13 at 12; London. Off As Bell. Sols Young, Jones, & Vallings, Saint Mildred's-court.
- Gale, Thomas Cocks (otherwise Thomas Cocks), Hercules-bldgs, Lambeth, Surrey. Nov 14. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
- Gallagher, James O'Neil, 23 Maddox-st, Regent-st, Middlesex. Nov 21. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10.30; London. Off As Pennell.
- Godsell, Richard, Whippingham, Isle of Wight. Nov 19. Reg Blake: Dec 7 at 11; Newport. Off As Blake.
- Griffiths, John, Liverpool, Builder. Pet Nov 21. Reg Brougham: Dec 7 at 11.30; Liverpool. Off As Turner.
- Highfield, Charles, 9 Leard-st, Caledonian-rd, Middlesex, Cab Proprietor and Grocer. Nov 21. Reg Abrahall: Dec 13 at 12; London. Off As Bell.
- Hill, William, 11 Stones-st, Commercial-rd, East, Middlesex, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 22 (in form pauperis). Reg Winslow: Dec 6 at 10.30; London. Off As Pennell.
- Holmes, Francis, 88 Myrtle-st, Liverpool, Book Keeper. Pet Nov 23. Reg Hime: Dec 10 at 2; Liverpool. Off As Hime. Sol Conway, Liverpool.
- Holloway, Thomas, 44 Latimer-st, South Birmingham. Pet Nov 22. Reg Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Fuller, 1 Sheepcote-st, Birmingham.
- Hurley, James, 4 Coffin-st, Smythen-st, Exeter, Joiner. Pet Nov 22. Reg Daw: Dec 7 at 11; Exeter. Off As Daw. Sol Fryer, Cowick-st, Exeter.
- Hutchinson, William, Mycock-st, Manchester, Joiner and Builder. Pet Nov 19. Reg Kay: Dec 16 at 12; Manchester. Off As Kay. Sol Elford, Bridge-st, Manchester.
- Jones, Evan, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Pet Nov 21. Reg Ernie: Dec 10 at 12; Bristol. Off As Miller. Sols Brittan & Sons, Bristol.
- Jones, John Henry, Frog-st, Swansea, Shopkeeper. Pet Nov 21. Reg Morris: Dec 12 at 12; Swansea. Off As Morris. Sol Morris, 5 Rutland-st, Swansea.
- Knock, William Henry, 121 High-st, Eton, Buckingham, Fruiterer and Confectioner. Pet Nov 21. Reg Darvill: Dec 5 at 11; Windsor. Off As Darvill. Sols Bevan & Co., 4 Quality-ct, Chancery-lane, London.
- Krauss, John, & Alexander Shaw, Manchester, Calico Printers and Commission Agents. Pet Nov 23. Reg Wilde: Dec 13 at 11; Manchester. Off As Fraser. Sols Sale, Worthington, Shipman, & Seddon, Manchester.
- Lake, Benjamin, Hengrove, Aston Clinton, Bucks. Nov 13. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
- Lamplough, Robert Elliott, 3 Capland-st, Lisson-grove, Middlesex, Solicitor. Pet Nov 21. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 2; London. Off As Edwards.
- Lawton, James, Morley, Yorkshire, Cloth Maker. Pet Nov 14. Reg Nelson: Dec 13 at 11; Dewsbury. Off As Nelson. Sol Harle, Leeds.
- Lester, George, Lord Nelson Inn, Dock-st, Deptford, Kent. Pet Nov 13. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10; London. Off As Pennell.
- Lingham, George, 16 Bowling-green-st, Kennington, Surrey. Pet Nov 25 (in form pauperis). Reg Abrahall: Dec 16 at 11; London. Off As Bell. Sol Holt, Quality-ct, Chancery-lane.
- Lloyd, John, Great-st, Greets-green, West Bromwich, Staffordshire. Pet Nov 21. Reg Watson: Dec 6 at 2; Oldbury. Off As Watson & Watson. Sol Curles, Birmingham.
- Martin, James, Stamford, Lincolnshire, Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 19. Reg Waterfield: Dec 5 at 11; Nottingham. Off As Harris. Sols Brown & Son, Lincoln.
- Marriott, George, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, Coal Merchant. Nov 16. Reg Payne: Dec 7 at 11; Sheffield. Off As Young.
- Marlow, Henry, Teddesley-street, Walsall, Joiner and Collar Maker. Pet Nov 20. Dec 4 at 10; Walsall. Off As Clarke. Sol Walsall.
- Mannall, William, Melton, Suffolk, Corn Chandler and Coal Merchant. Pet Nov 21. Reg Winslow: Dec 6 at 10.30; London. Off As Pennell.
- Sols Childley, 23 Old Jewry, London, and Redham, New Bridge-street, London, agents for Welton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
- Mirfin, Thomas the younger, Sackville-street, Barnsey, Beer-house Keeper and Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 20. Reg Shepherd: Dec 9 at 10; Off As Shepherd. Sols Newman & Sons, Barnsey.
- Moore, John, Ely, Cambridgeshire, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 22. Reg Abrahall: Dec 10 at 2; London. Off As Bell. Sol Richardson, Old Jewry-chambers.
- Moore, Samuel, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Fish Merchant and Fish Curer. Pet Nov 23. Reg Reeve: Dec 12 at 12; Lowestoft. Off As Reeve. Sol Atkinson, Norwich.
- Morgan, John, 23 West-st, Commercial-rd, Piccadilly, Middlesex, Joiner and Contractor. Pet Nov 23. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 17 at 11; London. Off As Stansfeld. Sols Lewis & Lewis, 10 Ely-pl, London.
- Mustard, Andrew Robertson, 2 White Conduit-st, Park-rd, Islington, Middlesex, Baker. Pet Nov 25. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 1; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Smith, 15 Wiltoning-sq, London.
- Nickson, Cuthbert, Euston-st, Blackpool, Lancashire, Livery Stable Keeper. Pet Nov 20. Reg Patteson: Dec 11 at 2; Lancashire. Off As Patteson. Sol Plant, Preston.
- Oates, Mary, 65 Parliament-st, Liverpool. Nov 19. Reg Hime: Dec 9. Off As Hime.
- Ord, Edward, Crook, Durham, Draper and Taylor. Nov 19. Reg Gibson: Dec 6 at 11.30; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Baker. Sol Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Ord, Thomas, Sunderland, Veterinary Surgeon and Smith. Nov 19. Reg Gibson: Dec 6 at 11; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Baker. Sol Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- O'Hanlon, Felix, 10 Alfred-st, Montpelier-sq, Brompton, Middlesex, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 20. Reg Winslow: Dec 7 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Todd, 75 Newgate-st, London.
- Paine, William, Botley-hill Farm, Tisbury, near Gostons, Surrey, Farmer. Pet Nov 25. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 17 at 2. Off As Stansfeld. Sol 18 Great Dover-st, Newington, Surrey.
- Palser, William, Angelina-st, Birmingham, Brace & Bit Maker. Pet Nov 20. Reg Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Off As Guest. Sol Allen, Moor-st, Birmingham.
- Perceval, William James, Althorne, Essex, Oyster Dredger. Nov 15. Reg Codd: Dec 7 at 11; Maldon. Off As Codd.
- Platt, Henry, 49 Worcester-st, and 54 Hill-st, Birmingham, Cooper. Pet Nov 21. Off As Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Webb, New-st, Birmingham.
- Pinkney, George, Pithill, Durham, Publican and Cowkeeper. Nov 19. Reg Gibson: Dec 6 at 12; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Baker. Sol Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Plew, Stephen, Denbigh-terrace, Levenshulme, Lancashire, Warehouseman. Pet Nov 8. Reg Kay: Dec 16 at 12; Manchester. Off As Kay. Sol Hewitt, 20 Bond-st, Manchester.
- Podd, Humphrey, 11 Charles-st, Ipswich, Bricklayer and Plasterer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Freyman: Dec 9 at 11; Ipswich. Off As Freyman. Sol Pollard, Old Butcher Market, Ipswich.
- Poole, James, Aston-rd, Birmingham, Brass Founder. Pet Nov 25. Dec 12 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore. Sols East & Parry, Birmingham.
- Potter, Thomas Nadauld, Smalley and Mapperley, Derbyshire, Butcher. Pet Nov 21. Reg Ingle: Dec 12 at 11; Belper. Off As Ingle. Sol Shaw, Derby.
- Rae, Alexander, 13 Took's-ct, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, Lithographer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Winslow: Dec 11 at 10.30; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Howell, Bow-lane, London.
- Read, John, Cumberland-row, Islington-green, Middlesex, China and Glass Dealer and Law, Writer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 12 at 2; London. Off As Graham. Sol Marshall, Hutton-garden, Middlesex.
- Redfern, George, Wellington-street, Leeds, Butcher and Grocer. Pet Nov 22. Reg Sangster: Dec 12 at 12; Leeds. Off As Sangster. Sol Harle, Leeds.
- Redfern, Joseph, Vine Cottage, Cato-street, North Bloomsbury, Birmingham, Warehouseman. Pet Nov 23. Reg Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Corles, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.
- Redgrave, Cornelius, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, Bagatelle Board Maker. Pet Nov 20 (in form pauperis). Reg Abrahall: Dec 12 at 12; London. Off As Johnson.
- Reeves, John, Foston Heath, Foston, Derbyshire, Farmer. Pet Nov 14. Reg Hubberty: Dec 9 at 2; Barton. Off As Hubberty. Sols Southall & Nelson, Birmingham.
- Riding, Tom, Little London, Leeds, Carver, Gilder, and Paperhanger. Pet Nov 21. Reg Mason: Dec 7 at 11; Wakefield. Off As Mason. Sol Emaley, Leeds.
- Robertson, William Alfred, 12 Ebenezer-ter, Francis-st, Birmingham, Wholesale Dealer in Porter, and Retailer of Beer. Pet Nov 22. Reg Guest: Dec 20 at 10; Birmingham. Off As Guest. Sol Frick, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.
- Robson, John, 20 Portland-st, Elswick-lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 20. Dec 12 at 10; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Clayton. Sol Scalfie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Rolle, John, King's Head, 48 Gerrard-st, Soho, Middlesex, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 25. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 17 at 1.30; London. Off As Graham. Sols Talbot & Tasker, 47 Bedford-row, London.
- Rudd, James, Arundell-st, Sheffield, Beerhouse Keeper and Grocer. Pet Nov 22. Dec 12 at 12; Sheffield. Off As Wake & Rodgers. Sol Binney, Sheffield.
- Sadler, John, Fishergate, near Shoreham, Sussex, Master Mariner. Pet Nov 22. Reg Evershed: Dec 6 at 4; Brighton. Off As Evershed: Sol Lay, 4 Foultry, London.
- Sale, James, Jun., Chesterton, Staffordshire, Joiner, Builder, and Retail Brewer. Pet Nov 22. Dec 10 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Kinnear. Sols Slaney & Winstanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Knight, Birmingham.
- Scattergood, Thomas, Jun, Fillongley, Warwickshire, Labourer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Troughton: Dec 23 at 1; Coventry. Off As Troughton. Sol Smallbones, Coventry.
- Shaw, Robert, Stanton, near Bakewell, Derby, Higgler and Toll-gate Keeper. Pet Nov 23. Reg Hubberty: Dec 10 at 12. Off As Hubberty.
- Shons, William, Yorkshire-st, Oldham, Wireworker. Pet Nov 18. Reg Summerscales: Dec 12 at 12; Oldham. Off As Summerscales. Sol Ascroft, Oldham.
- Smith, John, 48 St. Paul's-rd, Waiworth, Surrey. Nov 21. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 11; London. Off As Edwards.
- Smith, Richard, sen, Hoo, Kent, Land Surveyor and Market Gardener. Pet Nov 8 (in form pauperis). Reg Acworth: Dec 10 at 12; Rochester. Off As Acworth. Sol Munday, 6 Essex-st, Strand.
- Smith, William Henry, 1 Commercial-rd East, Middlesex. Nov 19. Reg Hazlitt: Dec 17 at 12.30; London. Off As Graham.
- Smyth, William, Hereford, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 12; Birmingham. Off As Whitmore. Sols Underwood, Hereford, and E. & H. Wright, Birmingham.
- Sparrow, George, 23 Compton-st, Brunswick-sq, Middlesex, Eating-house Keeper, and Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 26. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 2; London. Off As Edwards. Sol King, 54 Great Corn-st, London.
- Spinks, William Samuel, 7 St. John's-road, Hoxton, Middlesex, Carpenter and Builder. Nov 22. Reg Abrahall: Dec 10 at 1.30; London. Off As Johnson. Sol Nash, 12 Haberdasher-pl, East Hoxton.
- Squire, John, Rence-pk Farm, Harkstead, near Ipswich, Farmer. Pet Nov 22. Reg Winslow: Dec 6 at 10 at 1.30; London. Off As Pennell. Sols Depree & Austin, 23 Lawrence-lane, Chapside, London.
- Stammers, John, Bedford, Suffolk, Dealer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Clubbe: Dec 9 at 11; Framlingham. Off As Clubbe. Sol Moseley, Framlingham.
- Stewart, William, Darlington, Pipe Manufacturer. Pet Nov 21. Reg Gibson: Dec 6 at 12.30; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Baker. Sols Harle & Co, 20 Southampton-bldgs, Chancery-lane, London, and 2 Butcher-bank, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Swallow, Benjamin, 6 Cow-green, Halifax, Painter. Pet Nov 23. Reg Rankin: Dec 13 at 10; Halifax. Off As Dyson & Rankin. Sol Ingram & Baines, Halifax.

Terry, Thomas, Knowl, Mirdfield, Yorkshire. Pet Nov 20. Reg Nelson: Dec 13 at 11; Dewsbury. Off As Nelson. Sol Walker.

Tillotson, Samuel, Todmorden, Halifax, Police Constable. Pet Nov 21. Reg Eastwood: Dec 6 at 11; Todmorden. Off As Eastwood. Sol Blomley.

Vyse, John Andrew, Joiner's, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Coal Dealer. Pet Nov 22. Reg Challinor: Dec 7 at 10; Hanley. Off As Challinor.

Sol Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Walker, John, Ashton-under-Lyne, Grocer. Pet Nov 23. Reg Wilde: Dec 7 at 11; Manchester. Off As Herniman. Sol Boote, Manchester, and Lord, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Watkins, Edmund, Brighton-st, Manchester, Tripe Dresser. Pet Nov 30. Reg Kay: Dec 16 at 12; Manchester. Off As Kay. Sol Dickenson, Manchester.

Webster, Benjamin, Hurworth-upon-Tees, Durham, Grocer, Butcher, and Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 23. Reg Gibson: Dec 9 at 11; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Off As Baker. Sol Story, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

West, Luke, Embsote, Warwickshire, Cattle Dealer. Pet Nov 15 (in forma pauperis). Reg Tibbits: Dec 9 at 10. Off As Tibbits, Warwick.

Whaker, John, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, Shoemaker. Pet Nov 20. Reg Conyers: Dec 9 at 11; Great Driffield. Off As Conyers. Sol Allen, Great Driffield.

White, Charles Henry, Crawford-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, Glass, China, and Earthenware Dealer. Pet Nov 20. Reg Winslow: Dec 9 at 10; London. Off As Pennell. Sol Pittman, Upper Stamford-street, Lambeth, Surrey.

White, William, St. Matthew's-place, Hackney-road, Haberdasher, Hostler, and Trimming Seller. Pet Nov 26. Reg Miller: Dec 21 at 2; London. Off As Edwards. Sol Lewis, Trafalgar-place East, Hackney-road, Middlesex.

Wickham, Thomas Provis, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, Middlesex. Pet Nov 22. Reg Haslitt: Dec 12 at 3; London. Off As Stansfield. Sol Harrison & Lewis, Old Jewry, London.

Wilcox, Robert William, 49 Lamb's Conduit-st, Middlesex, Optician: Pet Nov 19. Reg Abraham: Dec 7 at 11; London. Off As Bell.

Wilde, James, 3 Union-crescent, New Kent-road, Surrey, and previously of No 35 Bell-yard, Carey-st, Middlesex, Law Bookseller. Pet Nov 21 (in forma pauperis). Reg Abraham: Dec 10 at 1; London. Off As Bell.

Wilkinson, Edmund, Oaken Gates, Shiffnal, Salop, Innkeeper and Leather Dresser. Pet Nov 19. Dec 5 at 10; Madeley, Salop. Off As Potts. Sol Bidlake, Wellington, Salop.

Withby, George, Burslem, and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, Flint Grinder. Pet Nov 22. Dec 10 at 11; Birmingham. Off As Kinnear. Sol James & Knight, Birmingham, and Walker, Burslem.

Wright, John, 23 Enfield-rd North, Kingdalen, Middlesex, Rent Collector. Pet Nov 19. Reg Haslitt: Dec 12 at 1.30; London. Off As Stansfield.

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The Society meets every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock for the Discussion of Legal and Jurisprudential Questions.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

For Tuesday, December 3rd, 1861. President—Mr. DOWSE.

Mr. AXOS will move, pursuant to notice,—"That Rule II. be amended by making the following additions: 'And that in the event of any Debate being continued by adjournment to the following or any other Weekly Meeting, the Secretary shall send notice thereof to those Members who are appointed to speak on the Question for Discussion fixed for the Meeting to which such Debate is adjourned. And the receipt of such notice shall be equivalent to notice that the question appointed for that evening will not be brought on for discussion until further notice.'"

Mr. JACKSON will move—

I.—"That it is expedient to discontinue or alter the mode of application of the surplus funds of the Society hitherto adopted."

II.—"That a Committee be appointed to prepare and submit for the consideration of the Society a scheme for the future application of its surplus funds."

Mr. HILLS will move—

III.—"That it be an instruction to the Committee to be so appointed, to take into their special consideration, the desirability of applying such surplus funds towards having the Debates of the Society reported, either in one of the legal publications of the day, or in the form of a separate record of proceedings."

The SECRETARY will move—"That the Society at its rising on the 17th inst. do adjourn until Tuesday, the 7th January, 1862."

281.—A residuary legatee attests a codicil revoking a legacy to another person—Will he be entitled to the increased residue?

Gurney v. Gurney, 3 Dr. 205.

Affirmative—Mr. GREEN and Mr. BLAKE.

Negative—Mr. AXOS and Mr. HAWLETT.

For Tuesday, December 10th, 1861. President—Mr. HILLS.

CI.—Are the alterations effected by the New Bankruptcy Act such as can be considered satisfactory?

Mr. MILLER is appointed to open the debate, and Messrs. WEBB, HARRIS, and STUBBS to speak on the question.

For Tuesday, December 17th, 1861. President—Mr. WINGATE.

282.—Can an alienage of a covenantor on a covenant running with the land, maintain an action against the covenantor on such covenant in respect of a part only of the estate?

3.—Preston on Abstracts, 57; Sugden V. P. 495; Spencer's Case, 1 Smith's Leading Cases.

Affirmative—Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. WHEELER.

Negative—Mr. A. LINDO and Mr. BOWEN.

Subscribers to the Library or Lectures of the Incorporated Law Society; Clerks attached to Members of that Society; and Clerks who, having been articled, are in the service of Members of the Society, are eligible for election.

Copies of the Rules and all requisite information will be furnished by the Secretary, with whom Gentlemen, desirous of becoming Members, are requested to communicate.

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THE COMMITTEE HAVE URGENT NEED OF QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

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